



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough of Darlington,

For the Year 1938.



County Borough of Darlington.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF DARLINGTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

G. A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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1939.

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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN DARLINGTON COUNTY BOROUGH.

STATE.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Domiciliary Service—Panel of 31 Doctors
 Maternity Benefits
 Sickness Benefit
 Disablement Benefit
 Drugs
 Medical Inspector
 Lay Inspectors
 Ophthalmic Treatment
 Dental Treatment

FACTORY INSPECTION

Medical Inspector
 Lay Inspectors

VOLUNTARY & OTHER BODIES.

6 Private Nursing Homes
 Midwives 31
 Private Practitioners 40
 Memorial Hospital 200 Beds
 Specialists Surgical, Medical, &c.
 Cripples Society
 Tuberculosis Care Committee
 Charity Organization Society
 Walker Homes for Old People
 Darlington Nurses' Association 12 Nurses
 George Dent Nursery School (100)
 Male Surgical 40 Beds
 Male Medical 40 Beds
 Female Surgical 40 Beds
 Female Medical 40 Beds
 Children 40 Beds
 Out-Patients
 X-Rays
 Orthopaedic Department
 Ambulance Service

DARLINGTON CORPORATION—MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

Sanitary Inspection Senior S.I. 6 D.Is. 2 Pupils
 Shops Acts Inspection
 Clerks Typists
 Infectious Diseases
 Maternity and Child Welfare
 Mental Treatment
 School Medical Services
 Tuberculosis
 Venereal Diseases
 Blind Persons
 New Housing Estates
 Public Assistance
 Cancer
 Propaganda
 4 Ambulances & First Aid
 Air Raid Precautions
 Ascertaining and Certification
 Psychological Clinic
 Welfare Supervision and Guardianship
 Institutions
 Occupation Centres
 Physical Fitness Campaign
 Home Teacher
 Certification and Registration
 Grants
 "Better Health" 2,000 Monthly
 Films
 Posters Literature
 Lectures
 First Aid Posts, Parties and Points
 Emergency Hospitals
 Nursing Reserves
 Education
 Diagnosis and Treatment
 Institution 2 Beds
 Out-Door 1 Practitioner
 Dispensary
 Institution
 Cottage Homes
 Boarded out Children
 First Aid Training of Other Services
 Dispensary
 Sanatoria
 X Rays
 Health Visiting
 Advanced Cases Fever Hospital Municipal Hospital
 Care Committee
 Silicosis & Asbestosis (Medical arrangements Scheme)
 Routine School Inspection
 Sunlight Treatment
 Dental Clinics
 Eye Clinic
 Minor Ailments Clinic
 Cleanliness Inspections
 Special Schools
 Certification for Employment
 Certification for Court
 Speech Training
 Milk Scheme
 Juvenile Employment & Instruction Centre
 21 Elementary Schools
 4 Secondary Schools
 3 Nursery Classes (90)
 Open Air (120)
 Mental Defectives (95)
 Residential Schools
 6 Health Visitors
 6 Centres
 3 Ante Natal Clinics
 Post Natal Clinics
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum Fever Hospital 2 Beds
 Maternity Hospital Greenbank—30 Beds
 Consultants
 Puerperal Infection Fever Hospital (3 Beds)
 Midwives Municipal and Private
 Nursing and Maternity Homes Supervision
 Home Helps
 Food Distribution
 Dental Treatment
 Infant Protection
 Notification
 Home Visiting
 Disinfection
 Follow up in Schools, Sunday Schools, &c.
 Home Nursing Queen's Nurses
 Fever Hospital Treatment
 Vaccination
 Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria
 Borough Hospital Hundens Lane—120 Beds
 2 Ambulances
 Smallpox Hospital Hundens Lane—46 Beds
 Housing Acts
 Routine Inspections
 Offensive Trades
 Infectious Diseases
 Rivers Pollution
 Meat and other Foods
 Food and Drugs
 Milk and Ice Cream
 Rats and Mice Destruction Act
 Smoke Abatement
 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts Sampling
 Pharmacy and Poisons Acts
 Merchandise Marks, &c. Acts
 Inspection of Places of Public Entertainment
 Clearance Areas
 Overcrowding
 Insanitary Property
 Tenements
 Common Lodging Houses
 Living Vans Houses Let in Lodgings
 Factories and Workshops
 Nuisances
 Refuse Tips
 Public Abattoir
 Follow up of Tuberculosis to Farms
 20 Private Slaughter houses
 Registration and Licences
 Sampling and Analysis
 Dairy Farm and Milkshops Inspection
 Veterinary Inspections



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Greenbank Health Centre,

Darlington.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Thirteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Darlington for the year 1938.

It is prepared on lines laid down by the Minister of Health as a statutory duty of the Medical Officer of Health, and includes details of local and national vital statistics, general provision of services in the area, prevalence of, and control over, infectious disease, maternity and child welfare, mental welfare, care of the blind, housing and sanitary circumstances, inspection and supervision of food and water supplies, nutrition, and health propaganda.

The population is now 75,930, the estimated number of families about 22,000 and the number of inhabited houses 22,909. The birth rate is 15.8 compared with 15.1 last year, and the death rate remains the same as last year at 12.9. The infantile mortality rate works out at the very satisfactory low record figure of 56 (58 the previous year) which compares with that of the other towns in the North East. Only one of the six maternal deaths was attributed to puerperal sepsis out of a total of 1,300 confinements.

The number of registered unemployed shews a reduction since last year of 217, being now 2,783, but the Public Assistance Relief cases have increased from 1,357 to 1,412.

The year has been considerably upset by the series of national emergencies and the need for the organisation of Air Raid Precautions, First Aid, and Hospital and Nursing Services. The Health Department has been entrusted with the formation of three First Aid Posts and with the training of the personnel of these posts and of the members of the other branches of the Air Raid Precautions Services. In addition to all this extra work thrust upon the department, the ordinary duties of office, clinic and hospital have had to be pursued.

Infectious Diseases.

It is now widely recognised that most of our serious infectious diseases can be prevented by scientific means available to every one. It is an astounding fact that only some 3,000 out of 15,000 persons at risk have availed themselves of the very simple method of immunisation against Diphtheria, provided free by this department. Those who have been immunised have not been in the least inconvenienced and they have the satisfaction of knowing that in the event of an epidemic outbreak of Diphtheria they are safeguarded 100% compared with their unprotected neighbours. As in the case of Smallpox and Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria is a disease likely to attack those who take no steps to avail themselves of what science and the local authority have provided for them.

The accommodation for the nursing of our infectious cases has been extended by the erection of a 30 bedded cubicle block which was opened on the 4th November. The very much needed extensions and improvements at the Municipal Hospital were completed and opened on the same date.

The Municipal Midwifery Scheme is a very satisfactory item in our fight against maternal mortality. There are at present nine midwives appointed, and additions will be made as required. The work is progressing from year to year in the extended use of our Clinics, midwives, home helps, and institutional accommodation at Greenbank.

With the extension of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme to cover all whole-time employees of the Corporation the number of medical examinations made has considerably increased. In addition there has been instituted a scheme for the medical examination of employees on the Corporation Water Undertakings following the findings of the Croydon Inquiry.

The Darlington Corporation Health Services Film has been in great demand by propagandists of public bodies and for Health Conferences. The film is being extended to cover additional aspects of the Health Department activities.

I again wish to place on record my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the various Committees concerned with health matters and to my colleagues in the Health and other departments for the happy relations existing in our co-operation towards a Fitter Darlington.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE A. DAWSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Members of Health Committee.

Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillor J. WATERS, M.P.S. (*Vice-Chairman*), Alderman R. NICHOL, J.P., Councillors A. J. ALSOP, H. P. BELL, J.P., B. DODD, S. FENBY, J.P., B. JACKSON, A. C. LYNCH, J. W. RICHARDSON, F. SNOWDON, J. H. TAYLOR, M.C., J.P., F.R.C.V.S., C. J. TODD, A. TREES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillor J. WATERS, M.P.S. (*Vice-Chairman*), Councillors A. J. ALSOP, H. P. BELL, J.P., B. JACKSON, A. C. LYNCH, J. W. RICHARDSON, F. SNOWDON, A. TREES, Mrs. L. L. LEACH, J.P., Mrs. M. A. FLEETHAM, Mrs. SMITH, Miss L. TRINHAM.

Maternity (Special Cases), Sub-Committee.

Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillors H. P. BELL, J.P., B. JACKSON, J. H. TAYLOR, M.C., J.P., F.R.C.V.S.

Hospital Visiting Rota Sub-Committees.

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY, MAY, JUNE, JULY.

Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillors A. J. ALSOP, H. P. BELL, J.P., B. JACKSON, A. C. LYNCH, J. W. RICHARDSON, C. J. TODD, A. TREES.

FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER.

Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillor J. WATERS, M.P.S. (*Vice-Chairman*), Alderman R. NICHOL, J.P., Councillors B. DODD, S. FENBY, J.P., F. SNOWDON, J. H. TAYLOR, M.C., J.P., F.R.C.V.S.)

Committee for Promoting the Welfare of Afflicted Persons.

Alderman W. G. CHANDLER, M.B.E., J.P., (*Chairman*), Councillors A. J. ALSOP, H. P. BELL, J.P., S. FENBY, J.P., M. LYONETTE, F. SNOWDON, C. J. TODD, J. WATERS, M.P.S., Councillor J. H. TAYLOR, M.C., J.P., F.R.C.V.S., Mrs. J. D. HINKS, Mrs. R. JOHNSON, Mrs. H. MAW.

Housing and Town Planning Committee.

Alderman W. Heslop, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillors J. CLAYTON, F.R.I.B.A., (*Vice-Chairman*), B. DODD, S. FENBY, J.P., C. HARRISON, A. HILDRETH, A. C. LYNCH, J. W. RICHARDSON, J. H. TAYLOR, M.C., J.P., F.R.C.V.S., C. J. TODD, A. TREES.

Air Raid Precautions Committee.

Councillor R. F. SCOTT (*Chairman*), Aldermen J. D. HINKS, J.P., R. NICHOL, J.P., J. G. SNAITH, J.P., G. R. YOUNG, J.P., Councillors J. BLUMER, B. DODD, M. GALLAGHER, M.Sc., A.I.C., R. LUCK, J. H. TAYLOR, M.C., J.P., F.R.C.V.S., W. G. TODD.

Housing Act Allowances Sub-Committee.

Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillors J. WATERS, M.P.S. (*Vice-Chairman*), H. P. BELL, J.P.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Medical Certifier under Mental Deficiency Acts, Medical Examiner of Corporation Employees	GEORGE A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer	WILLIAM E. ORCHARD, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer for Tuberculosis and Public Assistance	ROBERT G. A. McLAREN, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.M. (till 14th September, 1938). N. A. M. MacKINNON, M.D., D.P.H. (from 15th Sept., 1938).
Resident Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Supervisor of Midwives, Public Vaccinator	LALAGE R. BENHAM, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer, Municipal Institution and District Medical Officer (part-time)	THOS. L. WORMALD, M.D., D.P.H.
Consultant Obstetrician (part-time)	C. F. PRIDHAM, F.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (part time)	S. THACKER NEVILLE, F.R.C.S.
School and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Officer	J. L. LIDDELL, L.D.S.
Radiologist (part-time)	W. CRICHTON FOTHERGILL, M.D., D.M.R.E.
Public Analyst (part-time)....	C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	A. E. WADE ^{1 2 4}
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector	A. W. R. TURNBULL ^{2 3 4} (till 31st October, 1938). F. WARD ^{2 3} (from 1st January, 1939)
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	E. CANHAM ^{2 3} H. PREST ^{3 4} (till 30th April, 1938) J. H. BURROWS ^{2 3} A. CORNICK ^{2 3} J. R. WHITE ^{2 3 4} (from 13th June, 1938)
Pupil Sanitary Inspectors	G. W. RAINE (till 31st December, 1938) A. F. THEAKSTON (from 24th January, 1938). W. G. THURGOOD (till 31st May, 1938) K. MURRAY (from 22nd July, 1938)

Shops Inspector	....	....	....	H. R. KIRK
Senior Health Visitor	....	....	....	MISS K. W. BISHOP ^{1 5 7 8}
District Health Visitors	....	....	....	MISS A. M. McILWAINE ^{8 9c} MISS E. H. FLEETHAM ^{6 8 9c} MISS E. ROBINSON ^{6 8 9c} MISS M. MILESTONE ^{6 8 9c} MISS V. W. PATTISON ^{6 8 9c}
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <i>Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.</i> 2 <i>Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat and Food Inspectors.</i> 3 <i>Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.</i> 4 <i>Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.</i> 5 <i>Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and School Nurses.</i> 6 <i>New Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and School Nurses.</i> 7 <i>Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare.</i> 8 <i>State Certified Midwife.</i> 9 <i>State Registered Nurse :—(a) Sick Children ; (b) Fever ; (c) General.</i> 10 <i>Certificate of Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland for Sanitary Inspectors.</i> 11 <i>Certificate of Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland for Meat and Food Inspectors.</i> 				
Clerical and Office Staff	....	....	....	E. C. STAINSBY (Chief Clerk) MISS F. E. GIBBON I. BURNLEY MISS D. HUTTON MISS L. PHILLIPS (till 30th September, 1938) MISS D. A. ASHTON MISS F. I. GOODWILL (from 10th October, 1938) S. DALEY D. G. WARDE J. THURGOOD (from 13th Octo- ber, 1938)
Messenger Boy				
Vaccination Officer, Registrar of Births, &c.				J. O. TOMLIN
Venereal Diseases Orderly	....	....	....	J. T. H. LITTON
Disinfector (part-time)	....	....	....	R. JOHNSON
Rat Catcher (part-time)	....	....	....	R. BURNSIDE
M. and C.W. Home Help (full-time temp.)				MISS L. ROBINSON also Rota of Part-time Temporary Home Helps
Home Visitor for the Blind	....	....	....	C. F. COOKE
Matron, Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals				MISS FLORA KINNEAR, A.R.R.C., S.R.N. (General and Fever)
Matron, Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	MISS KATE ISOBEL KEMP, S.R.N. (General), Certified Midwife.
Superintendent Nurse, Municipal Hospital				MISS A. MORAN, S.R.N. (General), Certified Midwife.

Mental Welfare Supervisor, &c.	....	....	MISS L. I. HOLMES, B.Litt.
Child Protection Visitor, Female Relieving Officer (part-time)	....	....	MISS V. I. SMILES
Dispenser	....	....	MISS EDITH BEST
Municipal Domiciliary Midwives	....	....	MRS. E. HARRIS MRS. S. HOSKINS MISS I. REDHEAD MRS. A. SMITH MRS. E. WATSON (till 28th February, 1938) MISS M. JACKSON MISS L. WAUGH (Resident) MISS M. M. FORSTER (from 4th July, 1938) (resident) DARLINGTON QUEEN'S NURSES' ASSOCIATION—Two

SECTION A.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA

Height above sea level, 100-240 feet.

Area of Borough in acres, 6,463.

Resident Population (1931 Census), 72,093. Families 18,309.

„ „ (Registrar General's estimate 1938), 75,930.

Density of Population per acre, 11.

Inhabited houses (at 31 March, 1939)—

Dwelling Houses	22,045
Dwelling Houses and Shops	758
Licensed Premises	106
	<hr/>
	22,909

	1921 Census	1931 Census
Average size of dwelling	4.41	4.41
Average size of family	4.39	3.82
Families per dwelling	1.06	1.05
Persons per room	0.94	0.91
More than 2 per room density	17.2%....	9.7% population.

Rateable value, £542,211.

Sum represented by Penny Rate. £2,120 } at 1 April, 1939.

	1937	1938
Registered Unemployed (December)	3,000	2,783
Poor Law Relief Cases (December)	1,357	1,412
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.1	15.8
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.9	12.9
Natural Increase	170	220
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	58	56
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 births	44.3	40.1
Deaths from Measles	1	3
„ „ Whooping Cough	3	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4	2
„ „ Scarlet Fever	2	0
„ „ Diphtheria	17	9
„ „ Typhoid	1	0
„ „ Influenza	37	6
„ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	68	70
„ „ Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	3
„ „ Cancer	102	136
„ „ Circulatory Diseases	319	352
Deaths under 4 weeks....	32	38
Deaths 65 years and over	420	471
Maternal Deaths	2	6

The town is pleasantly situated, close to the River Tees, ranging from 100 to 240 feet above sea-level. Protected on all sides by high ground the climate is mild, conducing to a profusion of vegetation, which is demonstrated to advantage in the open spaces and parks of which there is ample provision in all parts to the extent of 240 acres. While it is the natural hub of the railways and a marketing centre of a rich agricultural area of South Durham and North Riding, its inhabitants are principally occupied in highly skilled trades connected with railway engineering, bridge building, heavy castings, wool spinning, and more recently the Imperial Chemical Industries at Billingham and Chemical Insulating Company at Cockerton. The Unemployment figures at the end of the year given by Mr. Hommert, Manager, Employment Exchange were: men 2,215, boys 90, women 294, girls 184.

Poor Law Relief.—

I am indebted to Mr. A. J. Shaw, Public Assistance Officer for the following figures:—

The number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st January, 1939, was 180 in Institutions, 1,203 widows, sick and disabled persons, and 29 unemployed, total 1,412, compared with 1,357 last year, and 2,937 in 1924, which was our peak year.

Influence on Health.—

The town prides itself in its reputation for cleanliness, wide well-paved streets, and a high standard of housing. The health statistics have characteristics usually associated with residential southern towns rather than the industrial north. No particular occupation is exercising its influence in lowering the public health.

Births and Deaths.—

Live Births:—			Total	M.	F.	Birth-rate per 1,000 population, 15·8.
Legitimate	....	1,156	598	558		
Illegitimate	....	42	25	17		
Still Births	....	50	27	23		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 40·1.
Deaths	....	978	517	461		
						Death-rate per 1,000 population, 12·9.

Crude Death-rate, 12·9.

Death-rate adjusted with comparability factor of 1·05 supplied by the Registrar-General = 13·5.

Deaths from puerperal causes; from sepsis, 1; other causes, 5. Rate per 1,000 total births; sepsis, 0·80; other causes, 4·00.

Death-rate of Infants under one year:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	55·9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		54·5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		95·2

Coroner's Inquests.

There were 35 inquests on Darlington residents, 5 of which were held outside Darlington. Nineteen inquests were held in Darlington on deaths transferable to other areas. Post mortems were held in 59 cases including 7 outward transfers. Five deaths were suicidal, 4 men and 1 woman choosing this method of deliberately leaving this life. Street accidents and other violence accounted for 36 deaths compared with 33 last year.

Deaths in Institutions.

		Residents.	Others	Total.
Municipal Institution ....	....	100	8	108
Memorial Hospital ....	....	172	75	247
Greenbank Maternity Hospital ....	....	9	5	14
Infectious Diseases Hospital ....	....	20	3	23
Nursing Homes ....	....	15	8	23
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ....	....	316	99	415
In other Institutions ....	....	34	—	34

Proportion in Institutions (350) to total deaths of Darlington residents (978) 35.8%.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics, 1922-1938.

		Birth-Rate.		Death-Rate.		Infant Mortality.	
Year.	Estimated Population.	Darlington.	England & Wales.	Darlington.	England & Wales.	Darlington.	England & Wales.
1922	66,710	22.6	20.6	14.1	12.9	98	77
1923	67,390	21.5	19.7	11.9	11.6	67	69
1924	68,690	20.2	18.8	12.7	12.2	94	75
1925	69,130	18.6	18.3	12.7	12.2	106	75
1926	70,700	17.9	17.8	11.9	11.6	91	70
1927	71,430	16.1	16.7	11.6	12.3	67	69
1928	71,560	15.9	16.7	10.4	11.7	59	65
1929	71,790	16.8	16.3	13.1	13.4	81	74
1930	72,380	16.8	16.3	11.5	11.4	76	60
1931	72,750	15.3	15.8	12.5	12.3	73	66
1932	72,820	15.6	15.3	11.2	12.0	67	65
1933	73,340	13.8	14.4	12.0	12.3	67	64
1934	74,550	14.8	14.6	10.8	11.8	60	59
1935	75,300	14.8	14.7	12.2	11.7	59	57
1936	75,500	15.5	14.8	12.7	12.1	58	59
1937	75,620	15.1	14.9	12.9	12.4	58	58
1938	75,930	15.8	15.1	12.9	11.6	56	53

Legislation and Government Circulars received during the year.

Blind Persons Act, 1938 ; The Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ; Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938 ; The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937 ; Poor Law (Amendment) Act, 1938 ; Children and Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938 ; Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1938 ; Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1938 ; The Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938 ; Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 ; The Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1938 ; The Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1938 ; The Milk and Dairies Amendment Order, 1938 ; The Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938 ; The Hydrogen (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1938 ; The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938 ; The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938 ; Air Raid Precautions (Fire Schemes) Regulations, 1938 ; Air Raid Precautions (General Schemes) Regulations, 1938 ; The National Health Insurance (Dental Benefit) Regulations, 1938 ; Local Government Superannuation (Transfer Value) Regulations, 1938 ; Local Government (Additional Contributory Payment) Regulations, 1938 ; Local Government Superannuation (Sum in lieu of transfer value) Regulations, 1938 ; Local Government Superannuation (Reckoning of Service on Transfer) Regulations, 1938 ; Local Government Superannuation (Mental Hospital, etc., Employment) Regulations, 1938 ; The Midwives (Certifying Hospitals and Institutions) Order, 1938 ; and The Midwives (Certifying Hospitals and Institutions) Order (No. 2), 1938, under the Midwives Act, 1936 ; The Public Health (Nursing Homes Registration Form) Regulations, 1938 ; The Tuberculosis Order of 1938—Notifications.

Home Office Memoranda and Circulars.—Provisions of Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937 ; General Schemes A.R.P. ; First Aid Posts ; Enrolment into Casualty Services ; Transport Services—Earmarking of Vehicles ; Respirators, Trenches, Shelters ; The Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1938 and The Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1938 ; Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938 ; The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1938 ; Duties of Local Authorities under the Factories Act, 1937 ; Ministry of Labour Memo., Medical Inspection and Treatment by Local Education Authorities for boys and girls attending authorised Courses of Instruction ; Central Midwives Board Memo., Rules *re* Courses of Instruction for Midwives ; Board of Control—Holiday Homes and Camps ; Mental Deficiency Acts—Licences.

Ministry of Health Circulars.—Circ. 1688—Building Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1936—Submission of Proposals ; Circ. 1709—Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1938 ; Circ. 1740—Management of Municipal Housing Estates ; Circ. 1684—Water Supplies ; Circs. 1690, 1707, 1719—Imported Food Regulations ; Circ. 1755—Food and Drugs Act, 1908 ; Circ. 1685—National Service of Veterinary Inspectors and Compensation for Slaughter of Tuberculous Cattle—Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders ; Circ. 1678—Midwives (Certifying Hospitals and Institutions) Order, 1938, Order (No. 2), Circ. 1714 ; Circ. 1693—Midwifery Training ; Memo. 211 M.C.W. ; Midwifery Training Grants ; Circ. 1705—Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives—New procedure—Puerperal Sepsis—Bacteriological Investigation ; Circ. 1694—Training of Health

Visitors ; Circ. 1674—Nursing Homes Registration ; Memo. 215/Med. and Circ. 1724 ; Circ. 1681—Blindness due to Cataract ; Circ. 1702—Cost of Hospitals, etc. ; Circ. 1689—Blind Pensions—Cires. 1711, 1717 and 1735—Superannuation ; Circ. 1695—Interference with Radio Reception by Electro-Medical Apparatus ; Circ. 1677—Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938 ; Circ. 1764—Air Raid Preeautions—First Aid Posts and Ambulance Services ; Circ. 1732—Provision of Hospital Accommodation.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

All the Municipal Medical Services are co-ordinated under the Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees.		1937	1938
Tramways and Transport Department	....	58	60
Borough Surveyor's Department	....	81	154
Education Department	....	14	33
Borough Treasurer's Department	....	7	8
Gas Department	....	11	6
Electricity Department	....	33	28
Borough Fever Hospital...	....	—	5
Public Assistance Department	....	1	6
Health Department	....	14	8
Public Library	....	3	1
Fire Station	....	3	3
Town Clerk's Department	....	1	2
Markets' Department	....	4	4
Air Raid Precautions Department	....	—	2
Weights and Measures Department	....	—	1
Water Works	....	—	103
Total		230	424

Laboratory Facilities.

The work at Armstrong College included the examination of 45 specimens for Tuberculosis, 49 for Diphtheria, 6 for the Enteric Group, 496 for Wassermann Tests and 34 for other Tests of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa. In our own Department in Darlington there were examined 1,164 specimens microscopically in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinic and 357 specimens in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The investigation of clinical material is carried out at the Clinics and Hospitals as far as possible. X-Ray examinations are made by Dr. Crichton Fothergill at his own residence in Trinity Road.

Ambulance Facilities.

Two ambulances for Infectious Diseases and four for accidents are available for Darlington and District, giving adequate service.

Nursing in the Home.

This work was done by the Queen's Nurses' Association as before.

The extent of the subsidised work will be realised from the following figures :—

Visits to maternity cases 2,138, midwifery cases 3,715, puerperal infection 121, ophthalmia neonatorum 4, measles and pneumonia 19, whooping cough 10, acute primary pneumonia 1,154, sick children under 5 years of age 757—a total of 7,918 visits, carried out by a complement of 12 nurses.

Public Assistance Medical Service.

The Public Assistance work is conducted by a whole-time Assistant Medical Officer (who is also Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer). He is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for all duties under the Public Assistance Order, 1930. Domiciliary visiting is undertaken by Dr. Wormald, who is a General Practitioner in the town. The system of medical relief operating is by Dispensary and Domiciliary visitation.

Municipal Hospital.

The improvements in the Municipal Hospital have now been completed and have added considerably to the amenities for treatment of the sick in Darlington. Increasing use is made of the Hospital.

Mental Deficiency.

The following Institutions were occupied as shown on 1st January, 1939 :

Prudhoe Hall Colony	....	....	53
Municipal Institution, Darlington	....	....	2
Rampton State Institution, Retford	....	....	1
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	....	....	2
Monekton Hall, Jarrow	....	....	1
Pield Heath House, Hillingdon	....	....	1

A Local Voluntary Committee of the Mental Welfare Association (Secretary, Miss L. I. Holmes, B.Litt.) undertakes the supervision and organisation of the Occupation Centres for low grade and such suitable cases, at the Kendrew Street School, and the Municipal Institution.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1939 :—

(A.) "Subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.

(B.) Who may become "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.

A.—NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH":—

1. Under "Order":—				M.	F.	T.
(a)	(1)	In Institutions (excl. cases on Licence)	Under 16 years of age ...	2	7	9
			Aged 16 years and over ...	27	24	51
	(2)	On Licence from Institutions	Under 16 years of age ...	—	—	—
			Aged 16 years and over ...	3	1	4
(b)	(1)	Under Guardianship (excl. cases on Licence) ...	Under 16 years of age ...	—	—	—
			Aged 16 years and over ...	—	2	2
	(2)	On Licence from Guardianship	Under 16 years of age ...	—	—	—
			Aged 16 years and over ...	—	—	—

							M.	F.	T.
2.	In "places of safety"	...	...	...	...	Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
						Aged 16 years and over	—	—	—
3.	Under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	31	33	64
	Of whom :—								
	Awaiting removal to an Institution	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
4.	Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—								
	(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2 (2) )	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Relief :—								
	(1) Institutional—								
	(a) In Public Assistance Institutions not approved under Sec. 37	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) In Institutions certified under the M.D. Acts (including those approved under Sec. 37)	...	...	...	...	(1) Cases "placed" under Sec. 3	—	—	—
						(2) Other cases...	7	12	19
	(2) Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
	(c) Otherwise "ascertained"	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

B.—NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES NOT AT PRESENT "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" BUT FOR WHOM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MAY SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE :—

1.	In Institutions or under Guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 3 :—								
	(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source, and recognised by them as Mentally Defective but as to whom no action under the Mental Deficiency Acts has been taken :—								
	(a) Children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, of whom, number, if any, under voluntary supervision	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) All other cases of whom, number, if any, under voluntary supervision	...	...	...	...	...	104	93	197

Number of above cases on the Registers of Occupation and Industrial Centres :—

Under Statutory Supervision Including Municipal Hospital Centre	13	8	21
Under Voluntary Supervision	21	33	54
On Licence from Institutions	—	—	—
Under Guardianship	—	—	—
On Licence from Guardianship	—	—	—
TOTAL	34	41	75

During the Year 1938.

1.	(a) Number of instances in which Licence was granted during 1938 :—								
	(1) From Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	(2) From Guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Number of instances in which cases on Licence have been returned to Institutions or transferred to Guardianship during the year 1938 :—								
	(1) To Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
	(2) To Guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cases notified by Local Education Authorities (Section 2 (2)) during the year 1938 :—								
	Method of disposal—								
	Sent to Institutions (by Order)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
	Placed in "Places of Safety"	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Died or Removed from Area	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Action not yet taken					(a) In receipt of Poor Relief	—	—	—
						(b) Others	—	—	—

3. Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Authority :—

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1938 :—

(1) After marriage, —.

(2) While unmarried, —.

(b) Number who have married during 1938 Male. Female.

2 1

Blind Persons.

The supervision of blind persons is entirely under the Local Authority. Every case is certified by an Ophthalmic Surgeon and then registered and supervised under the Committee for Promoting the Welfare of Afflicted Persons.

Registered and classified by age as at the 31st March, 1939 :—

0-5 yrs.	5-16	16-21	21-40	40-50	50-65	65-70	70	Total.
1	3	—	11	4	27	11	35	92

Age at which blindness occurred :—

0-1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70
13	2	2	4	5	7	14	14	17	14

At the age of 16 and upwards 2 are employed in workshops, 3 as home workers and 5 in other ways, while 77 are unemployable, and 1 trainable but receiving no training at present. Two are physically defective, and 3 deaf.

Grants are made to the unemployable blind, and to the partially employed according to their individual means, up to £2 12 6 per week, subject to quarterly review.

National Health Insurance.

The total number of Insured Persons in Darlington on 32 Doctors' Lists was 33,108, the prescriptions issued 109,559, and the total cost of the drugs £3,697 12s. 10d. Under the National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act, 1937, which came into operation on the 4th April, 1938, about 2,000 young persons, ages 14 to 16, in the County Borough became entitled to Medical Benefit.

Hospitals.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION.

Classification of Wards				Num- ber of Wards.	BEDS							
					MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
					Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
*1. Medical ...	}	...	...	16	50	25	38	35	...	...	88	60
*2. Surgical ...												
*3. Chronic Sick ...												
4. Children ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	2	20	2
5. Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	2	10	7	8	5	4	2	22	14
7. Isolation ...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	4	...	12	...
8. Maternity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mental ...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	...	...	4	3
*10. Mental Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
11. Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				22	68	33	50	43	28	4	146	80

*In General Medical and Surgical Ward.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

In-Patients.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	181
2. Number of women confined in Hospital	6
3. Number of live births	6
4. Number of Still-Births	—
5. Number of deaths among the newly born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age)	—
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	1
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to Hospital for confinement	—
8. Total number of deaths	107
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	270
10. Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above—	
Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods:—	
(a) Under four weeks	235
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	111
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	30
11. Number of Beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards):—	
(a) Average during the year	73
(b) Highest (2nd December, 1938)	99
(c) Lowest (14th August, 1938)	67
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	—
13. Number of abdominal sections	—

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

DISEASE GROUPS					Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
					Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Acute Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Influenza	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	2	—	9	9
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Malignant Disease	....	....	....	....	—	—	3	4
Rheumatism—								
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	....	....	....	....	—	—	2	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "Rheumatism" (Muscular Rheumatism, Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica)	....	....	....	....	—	—	18	—
(3) Chronic Arthritis	....	....	....	....	—	—	8	1
Venereal Disease	....	....	....	....	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	{ (a) Women confined in the Hospital				—	—	—	—
	{ (b) Other Cases				—	—	—	—
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Pregnancy and Child-Birth	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Mental Diseases	{ (a) Senile Dementia				—	—	23	1
	{ (b) Other				—	—	15	6
Senile Decay	....	....	....	....	—	—	15	—
Accidental Injury and Violence	....	....	....	....	7	—	—	—

IN RESPECT OF CASES NOT INCULDED ABOVE.

						Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense									
	Organs	....	....	....		1	—	18	21
„	„	Respiratory System	....	....		11	—	17	6
„	„	Circulatory	„	....	....	—	—	14	50
„	„	Digestive	„	....	....	1	2	29	3
„	„	Genito-Urinary	„	....	....	—	—	5	3
„	„	Skin	....	....	....	24	—	16	—
Other Diseases						5	—	12	—
Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures						—	—	6	—
						6	—	—	—
Totals						59	2	211	105

Summary of Institutional Accommodation.

			Men	Women	Children	Total
General, Medical and Surgical	}	Municipal P. A. Institution	20	18	20	58
		Memorial Hospital	80	80	40	200
Maternity ....	....	Greenbank Hospital	—	30	—	30
Venereal Diseases....	....	Memorial Hospital	1	1	—	2
Tuberculosis	...	Municipal P.A. Institution	10	8	4	22
		Durham County Council	15	15	5	35
		Stannington Sanatorium	—	—	10	10
		Borough Isolation Hospital	—	9	—	9
Chronic Sick	....	Municipal P.A. Institution	30	20	—	50
Mental	....	Durham County Council, Sedgfield Mental Hospital	70	70	—	140
		Municipal P.A. Institution	—	—	—	—
Mental Deficiency		Prudhoe Hall Colony	20	18	—	38
		Municipal P.A. Institution	4	—	—	4
Isolation	....	Municipal P.A. Institution	4	4	4	12
		Borough Hospital :—				
		General Infections	—	—	—	110
		Smallpox	—	—	—	45
Orthopædic, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, &c.		Memorial Hospital. Included in above.				
Puerperal Fever, &c.		Borough Isolation Hospital	—	2	—	2
Mothers and Children		C. U. Peat Convalescent Home, Wycliffe.	—	6	6	12
		Sherborne Camp School, Saltburn	—	—	30	30

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

	Greenbank Maternity Hospital	Municipal Institution
Beds	22	9
Cases admitted	330	6
Average duration of stay	19 days	14 days
Cases delivered by—		
(a) Midwives	247	6
(b) Doctors	42	0
Medical assistance sought	103	0
Cases of Puerperal Fever	0	0
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	14	0
Pemphigus	0	0
Infants not entirely breast fed whilst in Institutions	200	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0
Maternal Deaths	4	0
Foetal Deaths—		
Still-born	18	0
Within 10 days	10	0

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—

Medical Officer of Health, Health Centre, Greenbank, Darlington.
(Telephone 3513).

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—Mothers and children under 5 :—

Greenbank Health Centre	....	Monday	....	2-0 p.m.
Albert Road Schoolhouse	....	Tuesday	....	10 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.
Dodmire, Falmer Road	....	Wednesday	....	2-0 p.m.
Methodist Sunday School, Conis- cliffe Road	....	Thursday	....	10-30 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.
Cockerton Methodist Sunday School	....	Friday	....	2-0 p.m.
Haughton-le-Skerne Church Hall		Friday	....	2-0 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic, Albert Road		{ Wednesday } { Thursday }		10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon
Schoolhouse	....		
Dental Clinic (for Mothers and Children under 5), Greenbank Health Centre.		By arrangement through Centres, on Saturday, 10 a.m.		

A Lady Doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

MATERNITY HOME HELP SERVICE.—Applications to be made to the Health
Visitors, Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3513).

**MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTRE, GREENBANK,
DARLINGTON.**—30 beds. (Tel. 3513).

Ante-Natal Clinic, Wednesday, 2-3 p.m. Thursday, 10-0 a.m.
Post-Natal Clinic, Saturday, 10-0 a.m.

MUNICIPAL DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES.—

Miss M. M. Forster, Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3512).
 Miss L. Waugh, Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3512).
 Mrs. E. Harris, 30 Cobden Street. (Tel. 2625).
 Mrs. S. Hoskins, 120 Lansdowne Street.
 Miss M. Jackson, 61 Greenbank Road.
 Miss I. Redhead, 49 Thompson Street West.
 Mrs. A. Smith, 87 Gurney Street. (Tel. 2646).
 Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association—Two.

PUBLIC VACCINATOR—Dr. Lalage R. Benham, Health Centre, Greenbank.
 (Tel. 3513).

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND VACCINATION OFFICER.—Mr. J. O. Tomlin, 161 Northgate.

VOLUNTARY ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road, by arrangement, when booking a Queen's Nurse. (Tel. 2595).

DISTRICT NURSING AND MIDWIFERY.—(Private and Municipal) Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road. (Tel. 2595).

VENEREAL DISEASES.—Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3513).

Women and Children	....	Monday, Tuesday, Friday	....	2—4 p.m.
Men	....	Tuesday, Friday	....	5-30—7 p.m.
Men	....	Tuesday	....	10 a.m.—12 noon.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3513).

Women and Children	....	Friday	....	At 9-30 a.m.
Men and Boys	....	Wednesday	....	At 9-30 a.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Secretary, Dr. G. A. Dawson, Health Centre, Greenbank. Meetings held monthly on the third Tuesday. (Tel. 3513).

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.—Inspection in Schools and at School Clinic, Greenbank, where Doctor, Dental Surgeons and Nurses are in attendance daily. Minor Ailments, Eye, Dental and Sunlight Clinic. (Tel. 3513).

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.—George Dent Nursery School 100 places; Barnard Special School (M.D.) 95 places; Open-Air School 120 places.

NURSERY CLASSES for children under 5, at Gurney Pease, Rise Carr and St. William's Schools, 90 places.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.—Hundens Lane. 135 beds. (Tel. 2425).

MENTAL TREATMENT CLINIC.—Health Centre, Greenbank, Thursday, 2-30 p.m. (Tel. 3513).—Dr. G. S. Wilson, Superintendent Durham C.C. Mental Hospital.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.—Occupation Centres : Supervisor, Miss L. I. Holmes, B.Litt., Education Office. (Tel. 2295).

BLIND PERSONS.—Home Visitor and Teacher, Mr. C. F. Cooke, Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3513).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.—Out-patient Clinic, Public Assistance Offices, East Street, 9–10 a.m. daily. (Tel. 3470).

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, 108 Yarm Road.—146 beds for all types of disease (Tel. 2421).

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.—Miss V. I. Smiles, Child Protection Visitor, Public Assistance Offices, East Street. (Tel. 3470).

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During 1938 Dr. Lalage R. Benham continued to act as Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. During the last 3 months of the year Dr. N. A. M. Mackinnon conducted the Clinics at Paradise and Haughton.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES COMPARED WITH 1937.

Centre	Sessions		Average Attendance		Total Attendance	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Greenbank	49	47	54	59	2,646	2,787
Albert Road	48	48	107	96	5,176	4,731
Dodmire	50	51	58	58	2,922	2,956
Paradise	51	52	87	78	4,463	4,063
Cockerton	50	51	59	57	2,964	2,913
Haughton	50	51	39	42	1,968	2,117
Total	298	300	67	65	20,139	19,567

The figures for Albert Road and Paradise Centres are for double sessions, the Clinics here being open both morning and afternoon.

Diphtheria Immunisation is carried out at the Greenbank Welfare Centre. Facilities for Ultra-Violet light treatment are also provided at Greenbank by arrangement with the School Medical Services.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

	Total Attendance	
Greenbank A.N.C.	1253	1793
Albert Road A.N.C.	782	867
Greenbank P.N.C.	74	163
Queen's Nurses	195	302

Queen's Nurses during the year paid 991 home visits in connection with 324 ante-natal and post-natal cases.

GREENBANK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The work of the hospital during 1938 was nearly double that of 1937, and more than three times that of 1936, the average daily in-patient figure being 6.8 in 1936, 11.5 in 1937 and 20 in 1938. This has necessitated extensive alterations and improvements in the hospital during the year with an increase of both staff and equipment. All Wards have been fitted with curtain screens for every bed and the privacy afforded by these is greatly appreciated by the patients.

A second theatre has been equipped and opened for use in cases of emergency or infection. Normal cases are now entirely separate from infected or potentially infected cases, and a bedpan steriliser has been installed and placed in the isolation block.

A gas and air apparatus, by which mothers can obtain analgesia during labour and delivery, is now in use.

A Dinner Wagon has been supplied and ensures hot meals for all patients.

The doctors' quarters have also been considerably improved and a sideboard, canteen of silver and 2 extra chairs supplied.

MIDWIVES.

The Midwives Act, 1936, came into operation on 30th July, 1939. During the year 1938 1 midwife in private practice and 1 municipal midwife surrendered their certificates, receiving compensation. The number of midwives employed by the Corporation under this Act is 9, leaving 16 (including 8 Queen's Nurses) still practising privately, and 17 in Institutions.

It is satisfactory to note that the place of the municipal midwife is being recognised by expectant mothers, since the number of domiciliary cases attended by them increased from 180 in 1937 to 457 in 1938, while in Institutions the number rose from 217 in 1937 to 295 in 1938.

The following Table shows the distribution of the local Midwives at the end of the year and the number of cases attended by them during the year :—

1. Total number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority :						Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Totals
(a) Employed by the Local Supervising Authority ...						7	8	15
(b) Employed by other Welfare Councils :								
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 ...						—	—	—
(ii) others ...						—	—	—
(c) Employed by Voluntary Associations :—(Queen's Nurses' Association) :								
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 ...						2	—	2
(ii) others ...						8	—	8
(d) In private practice ...						8	9	17
Totals ...						25	17	42
2. Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives :						Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Totals
(a) Employed by the Council ...						401	253	654
(b) Employed by other Welfare Councils :						56	42	98
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 ...								
As Midwives ...						—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses ...						—	—	—
(ii) others ...								
As Midwives ...						—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses ...						—	—	—
(c) Employed by Voluntary Associations :								
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 ...						140	—	140
As Maternity Nurses ...						60	—	60
(ii) others ...								
As Midwives ...						52	—	52
As Maternity Nurses ...						62	—	62
(d) In private practice ...						175	—	175
As Maternity Nurses ...						37	73	110
Totals ...						768	253	1021
As Maternity Nurses ...						215	115	330

3. Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife :

(i) for domiciliary cases	200	} Total	...	200
(ii) for cases in Institutions	0			

4. Administration of Analgesics :—

- (a) How many midwives in practice are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board ? None.
- (b) Have arrangements, approved by the Central Midwives Board been made for the instruction of midwives in the administration of analgesics at confinements ? No.
- (c) Is apparatus for the administration of analgesics supplied to midwives by the Council ? No.
- (d) In how many cases were analgesics administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year ? None.

LIST OF MIDWIVES NOTIFYING THEIR INTENTION TO PRACTISE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON DURING 1938.

No. on Roll.	Date of Enrolment.	Name.	Address.
92701	25 May, 1935 ...	Booth, Elizabeth A.	Queen's Nurses' Association.
12058	27 September, 1938 Scotland	Buchanan, Helen Reid	Queen's Nurses' Association.
38129	16 June, 1913 ...	Bush, Beatrice ...	18 The Byway, Yarm Road.
72015	24 November, 1927...	Cockcroft, Florence R.	Municipal Institution
87436	12 August, 1933 ...	Dawson, Annie ...	Coniscliffe Nursing Home.
80168	12 February, 1932 ...	Dempsey, Elizabeth	Queen's Nurses' Association.
103004	15 June, 1938 ...	Dicken, Emily Lorna	41 Pierremont Crescent.
74455	2 December, 1928 ...	Elliott, Dorothy ...	Queen's Nurses' Association.
94397	22 December, 1935...	Ellis, Florence Daisy	Greenbank Maternity Hospital.
101605	19 February, 1938 ...	†Forster, Margt. M. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association.
43728	22 February, 1916 ...	Gait, Sarah Ann ...	12 Thornton Street.
83033	10 February, 1932 ...	Goldsmith, Muriel M.	Queen's Nurses' Association.
67753	12 December, 1925...	Goodfellow, Violet Jane	26 Post House Wynd.
55344	11 October, 1921 ...	Hancock, Ellen ...	41 Yarm Road (Retired March, 1938).
71551	13 August, 1927 ...	†Harris, Elizabeth ...	215 Yarm Road.
90678	11 August, 1934 ...	Hellon, Clara Louisa	Queen's Nurses' Association,
95321	22 February, 1936 ...	Hindmoor, Elsie ...	Municipal Institution.
87575	12 August, 1933 ...	Holmes, Selina ...	Queen's Nurses' Association.
98452	20 February, 1937 ...	Hope, Elizabeth Adelaide	Queen's Nurses' Association,
46105	11 August, 1917 ...	†Hoskins, Sarah ...	120 Lansdowne Street.
100879	20 November, 1937...	Hunter, Doris Amy ...	Queen's Nurses' Association.
94556	21 November, 1935...	†Jackson, Mary ...	35 Greenbank Road.
58912	13 December, 1922	Jenkin, Jane ...	40 Willow Road.
71612	13 August, 1927 ...	Kemp, Kate Isobel ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital
100936	28 November, 1937...	Knowles, Mary ...	Queen's Nurses' Association.
102619	21 May, 1938 ...	Lumley, Hilda Crissie	Queen's Nurses' Association.
66938	15 August, 1925 ...	Moran, Anne ...	Municipal Institution.
45456	15 April, 1917 ...	Moran, Mary Agnes	Municipal Institution.
73495	28 May, 1928 ...	Ogden, Alice ...	Queen's Nurses' Association,
64585	11 October, 1924 ...	†Redhead, Isabel ...	49 Thompson Street West.
80497	23 February, 1931 ...	Senior, Mabel ...	96 Coniscliffe Road.
63631	14 June, 1924 ...	Slater, Ellen ...	29 Orchard Road.
65529	9 February, 1925 ...	†Smith, Annie ...	87 Gurney Street.
43917	22 February, 1916 ...	Smith, Mary T. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association.
100342	14 August, 1937 ...	Stedman, Nancy Alice	Queen's Nurses' Association.
100368	14 August, 1937 ...	Taylor, Ivy ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital.
65116	8 December, 1924 ...	†Watson, Ellen ...	32 Greenbank Road (Retired March, 1938).
71842	13 August, 1927 ...	†Waugh, Lavinia ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital.
90324	26 May, 1934 ...	Wignall, Elizabeth ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital.
99730	22 May, 1937 ...	Wilson, Irene ...	13 Leyburn Road.

† Municipal Domiciliary Midwives.

Midwives calls to Doctors.

Summary of the causes for sending for Medical help.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Mother :—												
Torn Perineum	32	15	33	27	31	38	30	33	47	35	55	77
Prolonged, Tedious or Difficult Labour	24	32	35	32	42	31	32	30	53	41	32	26
Faulty Presentations	10	7	5	9	13	15	10	6	11	17	11	10
Impactions	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhages	10	17	10	11	8	14	10	9	13	9	7	6
Rise of Temperature	4	7	5	4	10	6	5	7	9	9	11	4
Adherent Placenta	1	5	4	5	—	1	4	2	5	4	6	2
Albuminuria	6	2	3	5	6	10	9	6	11	7	13	5
Phlebitis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Abortion	5	14	3	10	11	4	5	9	4	3	9	12
Contracted Pelvis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eclampsia	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prolapse of Cord	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	10	12	8	17	14	16	18	19	16	17	15	14
Total ...	108	115	107	121	137	138	123	124	172	142	159	158
Child :—												
Discharging Eyes	13	8	8	6	5	4	1	5	4	8	4	6
Debility, Feebleness, etc.	1	5	4	5	5	9	9	5	7	4	7	10
Prematurity	10	4	2	7	9	1	9	6	9	6	6	6
Malformations	1	2	8	7	4	6	2	1	3	4	10	5
Convulsions and Fits	4	2	3	7	2	3	4	1	—	3	—	2
Suffocation	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Miscellaneous }	5	8	6	11	2	7	5	10	6	3	4	5
Still-Births }	—	—	—	—	17	10	18	11	18	20	13	9
Total ...	36	30	31	44	45	40	49	39	49	48	44	43

The following Table shows how the charges for the above cases had been dealt with at the conclusion of each year :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No Account received	40	43	40	52	42	38	34	39	51	20	36	20
Account received	104	102	98	113	140	140	138	124	170	170	167	181
Full Fee paid or charged	79	58	62	58	80	88	91	96	134	141	155	169
No Fee charged	21	37	32	44	40	29	34	21	23	24	10	9
Part Fee remitted and part charged	4	7	4	11	20	23	13	7	13	5	2	1
Decision Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Amount paid to Doctors ...	£143	£160	£145	£158	£208	£175	£198	£194	£219	£203	£181	£215
Amount recovered from Patients	£105	£78	£82	£64	£85	£110	£81	£118	£174	£159	£163	£142
Cost to Council	£38	£82	£63	£94	£123	£65	£117	£76	£45	£44	£18	£73

MILK AND OTHER FOOD ASSISTANCE SCHEME.—Milk and other Food is granted free on the Clinic Medical Officer's recommendations to infants and to expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous cases.

During 1938 3,376 pounds of dried milk and 24,572 ounces of other foods (Virol, Numol Emulsion and Glucose) were sold at cost price, 2,884 pounds of dried milk, 32,598 pints of fresh milk, and 18,144 ounces of the other foods were given free at a total cost to the Health Committee of £540. The income in all cases is verified by reference to employers and others.

Dental Scheme.

197 mothers and 47 children attended after being recommended by the Medical Officer. There were 540 attendances, 1,183 extractions, sockets treated, 16, sealings, 3. Dentures were supplied to 29 mothers.

The Scale of Charges for the provision of Dentures under the maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has recently been revised and is now calculated by reference to the present basic Scale of Income as follows :—

	<i>Charge.</i>
Where weekly Income exceeds Scale by not more than 5/-	£1
Where weekly Income exceeds Scale by more than 5/- but not more than 10/-	£2
Where weekly Income exceeds Scale by more than 10/- but not more than £1 10s. 0d.	£3

Dentures are not to be provided under the Council's Scheme where the income exceeds the basic scale by more than £1 10s. 0d.

BASIC SCALE OF INCOME.

Man and wife £1 per week, after deducting rent and rates.

Man, wife and one child, £1 5s. 0d. per week do.

Man, wife and two children, £1 10s. 0d. per week do.

Plus 5/- for each additional child.

Vaccination.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Officer acts as Public Vaccinator, as she is in close contact with the newly born children. Out of 1,262 births registered in Darlington there were 209 successful vaccinations.

Home Helps.

One whole-time Home Help and a rota of part-time home helps carried out this work each being paid at the rate of £2 per week. Charges are made according to financial conditions. The charges vary from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per day according to means and family. Attendance was provided in 176 cases, for 2,693½ days.

Training in Mothercraft.

Senior School girls and Students from the Training College are admitted to our centres in order to be introduced to the practical side of sound mothercraft. This has been a most successful part of our work.

Nursery Schools and Classes.

A description of the work done at the Nursery School and Classes and the School Clinic will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Deaths under one month.

The death-rates of children under one year have fallen during the last 50 years from 160 to 56 per 1,000 births, and an appreciable reduction has taken place similarly in the case of babies under four weeks. Of the 65 deaths under one year, 38 occurred in infants under 4 weeks (compared with 32 out of 69 last year).

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-six cases were notified and nine were removed to the Fever Hospital. All recovered.

Deaths Associated with Child-Birth in 1938.

Date of Death	Initials	Age	Borough or Rural	Confinement	Cause of Death	Ante-Natal Care given	Where Died
29/3/1938	I.G.	33	Rural	1st	Puerperal Elampsia	Own Doctor	Greenbank Maternity Hospital
21/3/1938	M.M.	18	Borough	1st	Acute Septicæmia following incomplete Abortion	None	Darlington Memorial Hospital
19/5/1938	F.M.S.	32	Borough	3rd	I (a) Coma ; (b) Acidosis ; (c) Obstetric Shock	Own Doctor and Midwife	Greenbank Maternity Hospital
3/7/1938	E.J.	39	Borough	1st	I (a) Hyperemesis gravidarum	Own Doctor	Argyll Nursing Home Darlington
27/7/1938	H.W.	25	Rural	1st	Coma due to Ante-partum eclampsia	Own Doctor	Greenbank Maternity Hospital
13/10/1938	W.T.	23	Borough	1st	(a) Cardiac Syncope (b) Cæsarion Section operation (c) Full-time pregnancy	Own Doctor	Argyll Nursing Home, Darlington
14/10/1938	D.B.	28	Borough	1st	(a) Hyperemesis Gravidarum (b) Toxæmia of Pregnancy	Own Doctor and Midwife	Greenbank Maternity Hospital

Work of the Health Visitors.

First visits to Infants under one year	....	....	1,110
Re-visits to Infants under one year	....	....	3,116
Children one to five years	....	....	6,951
Measles, one to five years	....	....	186
„ over five years	....	....	2
Chickenpox	....	....	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	9
Poliomyelitis	....	....	—
Infant Deaths	....	....	46
Still-births	....	....	38
Diarrhœa	....	....	—
Puerperal Fever	....	....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	9
Pneumonia	....	....	25
Expectant Mothers, first visits	....	....	405
„ „ re-visits	....	....	294
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, first visits	....	....	95
„ „ re-visits	....	....	577
Other forms of Tuberculosis, first visits	....	....	19
„ „ re-visits	....	....	251
Maternal Deaths	....	....	—
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	1,041

Notified Births.	Live Births		Still Births		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Legitimate	632	592	23	21	655	613
Illegitimate	18	12	0	0	18	12
Total	650	604	23	21	673	625
Transfers out (legitimate and illegitimate)	29	30	1	1	30	31
Net Darlington Births	621	574	22	20	643	594
Notified—						
By Midwives					933	
By Doctors					26	
By Midwives in Institutions					277	
By Doctors in Institutions					1	
By Parents					0	

Work of Voluntary Committee.

This Committee has continued to provide help and advice which cannot be given statutorily, and maintains the closest co-operation with this Department. The Committee's thanks are due to Mrs. C. H. Leach, J.P., and her excellent band of helpers in this important side of our activities.

On the social side the Committee held their Annual Event in the form of a New Year's Party in Paradise Schoolroom, when 500 mothers attended. Dancing and games were organised and prizes given. Sketches were given by friends and greatly appreciated. The Deputy Mayor and Mayoress (Councillor and Mrs. A. J. Alsop), Alderman A. J. Best (Chairman of the Borough Health Committee) and Dr. G. A. Dawson, (Medical Officer of Health) also attended.

Baby Day Celebrations.

The Annual Celebrations organised by the Voluntary Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and financed by the Health Committee to the extent of £25 were held at Polam Hall, on 27th and 28th July, 1938, by kind permission of Miss Pim. Over 500 mothers and their children attended.

Competitions in mothercraft and other subjects were held, and exhibitions of child welfare and nutrition were on view. A display was given by the Women's Keep Fit Class under the direction of Miss Gladys Mutimer, costume dances forming part of the programme.

Useful garments, given by members of the Voluntary Committee and friends, found ready sale. The proceeds provide a fund for special grants to needy mothers.

The social side of the work was carried off with its usual success in a well set out tea, with music and entertainment, provided by the Voluntary Committee. The prizes for the various entries were distributed at the close of the meetings by Mrs. Lloyd Pease (Chairman of the Voluntary Committee), the organisation being ably undertaken by Mrs. C. H. Leach, J.P., the Honorary Secretary.

Miss Peat's Convalescent Home.

Owing to the generosity of Miss Peat 38 mothers and 39 children enjoyed convalescence at the Home at Wycliffe Hall. The mothers and children were medically selected and stayed 14 days. Marked improvement took place in every instance, and Miss Peat in many instances followed up the good work in the homes following the return of the patients.

Child Life Protection.

The number of nurse-children on the Register taken for reward at the beginning of the year as reported by Miss V. I. Smiles, Child Protection Visitor, was 12, and at the end of the year 10. No proceedings were taken or orders obtained during the year under the various Sections of the Acts.

During the year 3 children were adopted by their foster-parents without reward; 1 child was returned to its legal mother, 1 attained the age of 9 years, and 3 new names were added to the Register.

Seventy-four visits were made and proved most satisfactory. Nineteen newspaper advertisements were investigated, the necessary forms of registration being supplied in each case. One hundred and nine interviews were granted relating to suitable homes, adoption, and such questions.

The children are all well cared for, and in remarkably good health. Several foster-parents have complained of irregular payments but this has made no difference to the care and attention the children receive.

It is still a matter for comment, the number of young mothers who wish to part with their children, giving full surrender.

The Child Protection Visitor keeps in close touch with the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and also with the representative of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Orthopædic Treatment.

Ascertainment of orthopædic defects is kept up to date through the Health Department and the Cripples' Aid Committee of the Charity Organization Society. Cases requiring treatment are referred to the local Memorial Hospital where a well equipped clinic is held each Wednesday under Mr. H. C. Pearson, F.R.C.S., with a staff of masseuses.

Further progress has been made with the comprehensive scheme for Durham County at present being prepared by the Durham County Orthopædic Association. The main proposals are to acquire premises and land for an Orthopædic Hospital School at Moor House, Rainton Gate, County Durham, and provide accommodation for 120 beds, Local Authorities to bear no part of the capital cost but to be responsible for the annual maintenance costs of beds taken. The number of beds allocated to Darlington is 5, 3 of which will be allocated to the Health Department and 2 to the Education Department, subject to review. The estimated cost of the Hospital is £120,000, of which £90,000 will be received in grant from the Commissioner for the Special Areas. The Trustees of the Lord Nuffield Fund for Cripples have made a grant of £10,000. Plans of the Hospital have

been approved by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education and the Association's Architect is at present working out details. Tenders for the building contract will be sought as soon as possible. A Contract for the purchase of the site at Moor House is being entered into.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

These are periodically inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

		General Beds.	Maternity Beds.
1.	Coniseliffe Nursing Home, Miss M. Potter	15	3
2.	Cleveland Nursing Home, Miss B. Miller	3	4
3.	Argyll Nursing Home, Mrs. J. L. Yates	12	4
4.	*Miss J. Jenkin's Home, 40 Willow Road	0	2
5.	*Mrs. S. A. Gait's Home, 12 Thornton Street	0	1
6.	Mrs. A. I. Piercy's Home, 23 Bloomfield Road	5	0

*Discontinued during year.

Twenty-three Maternity patients and 23 other patients were provided for in these Homes during the year.

Dental Work.

In addition to the work for the mothers and children, three blind persons and 103 Public Assistance patients received treatment and dentures where necessary.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—*Water Engineer*, Mr. E. Minors, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

The supply from the River Tees and the pressure filtration have been continued as described in last year's report.

Bacteriological analysis of the river, filtered and chlorinated water is made weekly by the Borough Analyst, whose reports during the past year have been consistently satisfactory.

The consumption of water has been steadily increasing in Darlington owing to increased domestic and trade demands.

The pumping and filtration plants at the Water Works described in past reports are adequate to deal with the present position, and with a moderate increase, but owing to the tendency for consumption of water to increase it is desirable that provision should be made for the future in good time. Additional filtration plant can be readily erected in the existing buildings.

The increase in consumption is shown in the following figures of annual amounts :—

						<i>Million gallons.</i>
1933	....	....	....	....	....	1,026
1934	....	....	....	....	....	1,092
1935	....	....	....	....	....	1,150
1936	....	....	....	....	....	1,196
1937	....	....	....	....	....	1,307
1938	....	....	....	....	....	1,289

The peak daily demand was 4,924,000 gallons.

There are ample supplies in the River Tees as shown by the following table indicating the lowest levels of the flow :—

				<i>Gallons per day.</i>
Tees Valley Water Board	....	....	....	6,500,000
Darlington Corporation	....	....	....	4,700,000
Flowing over Weir	....	....	....	22,000,000
Total				33,200,000

As we have no storage reservoirs it is essential there should be adequate pumping and filtration plant to meet a future supply of six million gallons per day.

Following on the typhoid epidemic in Croydon during October and November, a circular was received from the Ministry of Health urging Local Authorities to consider the present state of their water undertakings.

So far as the Darlington Water Undertaking is concerned the Borough Surveyor, who is also Water Engineer has always been in close touch with me. Every employee has been medically examined by me.

It will be recalled that when the present plant was put into operation in 1926, the standard of purification was not satisfactory enough, and substantial penalties were exacted. The introduction of sodium aluminate into the method produced excellent results in reducing wash water and improving the final analysis. Our water works were the first in England to adopt this method which is now so popular.

The water is pumped direct to the town and to an open Reservoir at Harrowgate Hill where there has been some evidence of pollution. The Council decided to cover this reservoir, and the work is now in hand.

Chlorination has taken place consistently throughout the year, and the analyses have in every instance been satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

Rivers and Streams.

The slow running River Skerne enters the town at its east boundary at Haughton, from whence it flows west and then south. It is crossed by 12 road bridges and is the natural channel for floodwater in the case of heavy rain.

Evidence of pollution is well marked before the river enters the town. Colliery washings produce a black mud which settles on the bed of the stream and has a very depressing effect on the appearance of the water way. Frequent analyses have been carried out and steps taken to inform the offending areas. With so many bridges there is temptation to use the proximity of the river as a convenient reason for unauthorised tipping.

Swimming Baths.

The Public Swimming Baths are situated in Gladstone Street and consist of two large Pools. The First Class Bath is used largely in the summer and covered during the winter to form a spacious Public Hall accommodating an audience of over 1,500. The Second Class Pool is kept open during the greater part of the year.

Every precaution is taken in Darlington by continuous filtration and chlorination to produce a clear, sparkling, attractive water free from germs of disease, and of a bacterial purity approximating to that of drinking water. The continuous treatment, completed every four hours, affords also important economies in heating and water supply. Accurate dosage of coagulant sodium aluminate and gaseous chlorine is ensured by routine checking with methyl orange and orthotolidine indicators.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewerage of the town is receiving the attention of the Council, and a scheme for constructing a new main outfall sewer from the centre of the town to the Sewage Disposal Works is in hand.

Storm water relief sewers are being constructed to relieve the older sewers, which were designed on the combined system.

From time to time the older sewers are being replaced with modern sewers. The more recently developed areas are being sewered on the separate system, the surface water being discharged into the Cocker Beck and River Skerne.

The whole of the sewage is at present being treated by broad irrigation on the Stressholme Sewage Farm. An experimental activated sludge plant has been in operation for a few years but it has not worked uniformly satisfactorily owing to the varying nature of the sewage from time to time.

The contractors for the new Sewage Purification Works, have made good progress, nearly one-half of the total work having been completed to date, and it is expected the Works will be completed in about 12 months' time. The Works include new detritus, sedimentation, humus and storm water tanks, and percolating filters.

Disposal of the Dead.

Three large Cemeteries and a Crematorium all recently extended provide adequate places for disposal.

REPORT OF THE SHOPS INSPECTOR.

Number of Shops on 31st December, 1938	....	....	1,638
Number of Shops on 31st December, 1938, employing Assistants			836
Number of Assistants employed—Male 1,417, Female 1,992....			3,409
Number of Young Persons employed—Male 461, Female 555 (included in above number of assistants)			1,016
Number of visits paid to Shops	....	....	2,702

Contraventions under the Shops Acts.

Assistants employed on weekly half holiday	....	....	12
Assistants weekly half holiday notice not exhibited		....	2
Non-observance of half closing day	....	....	9
Weekly half closing day notice not exhibited		....	2
Trading after Hour of Closing	....	....	7
Employing Young Persons after 10-0 p.m.		....	5
Employing a Young Person more than 48 hours per week		....	1
Failing to keep a record of hours of employment of Young Persons	....	....	3
Means to maintain a suitable and sufficient temperature not provided	....	....	2
Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences not provided		....	6
Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided		....	5
Serving other than exempted articles on Sundays	....	....	11
Failing to allow compensatory holiday for Sunday employment		....	1
Employing an assistant on more than 3 Sundays in one month, having been employed for more than 4 hours on one Sunday		....	2
Failing to keep a record of hours worked on Sundays		....	4

Fifty-seven of these persons in default were cautioned both verbally and by written intimation.

In fifteen cases prosecutions were instituted, the defaulters being convicted, one fined 40/-, one fined 20/-, one fined 10/- and 21/- costs, one fined 10/- and 10/6 costs, five fined 10/-, one 33/- costs, three 14/6 costs, one 8/- costs, and one 4/- costs.

The operation of the provisions of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, was suspended by order of the Home Secretary from Monday, 19th December to Saturday, the 24th December, 1938.

SECTION D.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—

Mild cases of scarlet fever can be quite safely and adequately treated at home. In fact it is not wise policy to admit a mild case into a ward already receiving cases of a septic type, because of the greater risk of complications arising, and also of the dangers of overcrowding increasing the incidence of mastoid inflammation during convalescence. There were no deaths in the course of the year in 173 cases, of whom 34 were nursed at home.

Diphtheria.—

There were 97 cases and 9 deaths. Deaths from diphtheria can be prevented by the simple, safe, harmless method of immunisation which has been practised now beyond the experimental stage in all our hospitals and large institutions. I cannot stress too strongly that these deaths should not have taken place if my advice in the past on immunisation had been followed.

Measles.—

There were 306 notifications of first cases. One can record with pleasure the care that is now taken of these apparently trivial illnesses, but which are really capable of serious consequences. There were only two deaths. Two cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Erysipelas.—

There were only five cases of such severity as to warrant admissions to the Hospital out of 40 notifications. One death occurred.

Whooping Cough.—

There were only 24 notifications and no deaths.

Pneumonia.—

The notifications numbered 75 and the total deaths 45.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—

Seven cases were notified, and in all cases the recovery was complete without any impairment of vision.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—

Two Borough cases and 1 Rural case were notified.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—

No cases were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery and Smallpox.—

No cases were notified, but one death was certified as due to Encephalitis Lethargica, carried over from the previous year.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.—

There were no cases notified during the year, a happy state entirely due to the protection of our water and food supplies.

Summary of Work at Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Diseases			From Borough		Other Districts		Total	
			Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	....	....	139	—	57	—	196	—
Diphtheria	....	....	96	9	45	—	141	9
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	....	....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	....	....	5	1	2	1	7	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	9	—	4	—	13	—
Babies with Mothers	....	....	4	—	2	—	6	—
Pneumonia	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	....	....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	....	....	2	1	1	1	3	2
Other Conditions	....	....	18	4	2	1	20	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	19	5	—	—	19	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	....	....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals			294	20	115	3	409	23

COMPLICATIONS.—

- (a) *Scarlet Fever*.—Adenitis 23, Otorrhœa 14, Rhinorrhœa 33, Rheumatism 17, Albuminuria 6, Abscesses 3, Tonsillitis 2, Quinsy 2.
- (b) *Diphtheria*.—Adenitis 12, Albuminuria 6, Paralysis 12, Pneumonia 1, Rheumatism 2.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.—Abscesses 6, Lumbar Punctures 16, Tracheotomy 1, Mastoid 2.

STAFF ILLNESS.—

- (a) *Nurses*.—Influenza 4, Tonsillitis 6.
- (b) *Domestic*.—Influenza 5, Tonsillitis 4.

Cancer.

No change has been made in the local scheme. A table is appended showing the incidence and sites of cancer in fatal cases. Under the Cancer Act, 1939, it is the duty of the Council of every County and County Borough in England and Wales to make arrangements to secure that the facilities for the treatment of persons suffering from Cancer are adequate for the needs of their areas and to submit arrangements for the approval of the Minister within one year from the commencement of the Act.

Prevention of Blindness.

Blind persons come within the purview of the Committee for Promoting the Welfare of Afflicted Persons and are all certified before registration. The prevention of blindness is a matter for the Health Committee and treatment and glasses are provided where necessary in necessitous cases.

Venereal Diseases.

REPORT OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES OFFICER ON THE WORK OF THE DARLINGTON CLINIC DURING 1938.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic continued to treat patients from the borough and district. There was little variation in the incidence and type of venereal diseases observed during the year. (See table).

Defaulters.—A defaulter is a patient who ceases to attend a clinic for treatment before completion of treatment or tests of cure. 109 cases of venereal disease in an active state ceased to attend the clinic in 1937. In 1938 this was reduced to 61, a decrease of 48 (44%) or nearly half. There are various reasons why a patient “defaults” on treatment, the chief being, fear of detection, the protracted nature of the treatment when all symptoms appear to have cleared up, difficulty of arranging time off with employers, and occasionally, objection to the treatment itself.

During the year more work has come to Darlington, and in spite of the evening clinics some patients are unable to attend regularly. The fear of detection must be always present despite the fact that the clinic in Darlington is singularly well adapted to a confidential treatment centre since the approaches are both from quiet streets and numerous back streets lead to them.

These factors must be borne in mind in considering a “defaulter rate,” and although there has been increase in working time, and patients still have the fear of detection, the fact that the rate in Darlington has been nearly halved must have another explanation. In the case of Gonorrhœa it has dropped from 60 to 33.

The new series of drugs of the sulphanilamide group has been used in the treatment of Gonorrhœa with conspicuous success. The treatment reduces the number of occasions on which the patient need attend by as much as one-sixth (which fact is seen in the recorded intermediate attendances, which have dropped from 4,648 in 1937, to 2,414 in 1938). Fewer explanations are therefore necessary on the part of the patient to his employer, and so he continues to the logical conclusion of his course, namely, to pass the tests of cure.

There are however, certain patients who do not respond satisfactorily to this form of therapy. These are “non-reactors” and those in whom complications have already developed through tardiness in coming to the clinic. They have derived benefit from an improved method of local treatment, but which requires daily attendance.

The factors operating for the most part, in the case of syphilis are, a dislike to injections, the length of treatment and the risk of detection. The defaulter rate fell in this disease from 49 to 28. This can only be explained by the fact that the patients are beginning to realise the seriousness of this disease and are determined to complete the course of treatment.

There are some who consider a negative blood test immediately after the cessation of treatment sufficient. It is, however, necessary to follow the case up for at least 2 years and to have both blood and cerebro-spinal fluid examined at the end of that period, without treatment, to be certain that the disease is stamped out.

Juvenile forms of venereal disease are first seen in the schools and the co-ordination of the services ensures their early and immediate treatment. “Follow-up” investigation accounts for the large majority of cases of this type.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF WORK DONE AT DARLINGTON VENEREAL DISEASES
CLINIC IN THE PAST TWELVE YEARS.**

YEAR.	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Medical Consultations	6,512	8,680	6,839	7,895	6,876	7,571	8,322	7,857	7,762	8,671	8,059	5,434
New Patients—Syphilis	64	70	83	58	80	37	64	62	60	69	66	89
New Patients—Soft Sore	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	5	4	1
New Patients—Gonorrhoea	113	123	177	183	166	111	122	131	115	150	175	168
New Patients—Non-Venereal	124	110	118	99	134	139	116	128	134	115	92	62
TOTAL NEW PATIENTS	301	303	378	340	380	288	303	323	312	339	337	320
No. of Intravenous Injections given	1,605	2,540	1,158	1,433	1,734	939	1,073	1,059	881	555	413	399
Blood Tests Taken	498	418	241	239	316	456	452	443	365	240	263	218
Spinal Fluids Taken	32	6	22	9	12	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Slides examined in Clinic	1,102	1,424	1,180	1,161	1,375	708	700	620	694	477	307	239

DETAILS OF WORK AT DARLINGTON TREATMENT CENTRE, 1938 :—

New Cases	Darlington	Co. Durham	N.R. Yorks.	Total
Syphilis	42	9	7	58
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	70	15	24	109
Conditions other than Venereal	92	15	17	124
Total	204	39	48	291
Total number of attendances				
of all Patients	6,962	1,260	1,004	9,226
In-Patient Days	12	—	—	12
Total Doses of Arsenobenzene				
Compounds given by injection	1,098	330	177	1,605
Doses issued to Practitioners	—	—	100	100

In addition to the above, 6 cases of Syphilis and 4 of Gonorrhoea who had attended Clinics in other Districts were treated at the Darlington Clinic during the year for the first time.

TUBERCULOSIS

		England and Wales	Darlington
Death-rate per 1,000 population—			
Respiratory Tuberculosis ....	....	0.53	0.92
Other Tuberculosis ....	....	0.10	0.04

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1—	2	....	5	1	....	....	1	....
5—	1	5	1	1	1	....	....	....
10—	2	2	3	2	1	....	....	....
15—	9	8	4	2	2	4	1	2
20—	6	8	....	2	4	4	....	1
25—	9	14	1	3	6	6	....	1
35—	7	2	2	....	10	1	....	....
45—	10	4	....	1	10	1	....	1
55—	14	5	1	....	14	3	1	....
65 and upwards	2	4	....	....	2	6	....	....
Totals	62	52	17	12	50	25	3	5

Of the above 83 deaths, 9 were cases which were not notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Regulations. Letters were written to the Medical Practitioners concerned and satisfactory explanations were received. Ten deaths were certified as due to other causes than Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925,
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (SECTION 172).

No action was taken during the year relating to persons employed in the milk trade, as no instance arose and there were no compulsory removals to hospital as all cases willingly accepted the offer of institutional care.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK,

Institutional.—Total Patients in Institutions 167; Days' treatment 20,963.

Dispensary.—

Cases on Register on 1st January, 1938, definitely tuberculous	....	322
New Cases—Added to Register, definitely tuberculous	....	100
" Found to be non-tuberculous	....	105
" Diagnosis not completed	....	—
Transfers in—Added to Register	....	15
Contacts—Added to Register as definitely tuberculous	....	9
" Found to be non-tuberculous	....	53
" Diagnosis not completed	....	—
Cases taken off Register as cured, died, lost sight of, etc.	....	124
Cases remaining on Register at 31st Dec., 1938, as definitely tuberculous	....	312
" " " Diagnosis not completed	....	—
Total attendances by patients and contacts	....	1,167
X-Ray examinations, 200; Ultra-Violet Ray treatment, 3 patients; Sputum Specimens examined, 357; Railway Warrants issued, 52; Railway Fares paid, 8. Apparatus supplied and repaired, 4.		

Domiciliary.—

Queen's Nurses—Visits and Dressings, 343 to 20 patients.

Health Visitors—First Visits 114, Re-visits 828. Total visits 942.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS USED.	Patients.		Total.	Days'
	M.	F.		Treatment.
Darlington Memorial Hospital	21	14	35	3,464
Hollywood Hall Sanatorium	31	—	31	5,116
Helmington Row Sanatorium	1	—	1	227
Seaham Hall Sanatorium	—	4	4	1,158
King William VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst	—	1	1	217
Stannington Sanatorium	10	7	17	3,022
Fever Hospital	7	15	22	2,361
Municipal Institution	23	12	35	3,262
Cotswold Sanatorium, Cranham, Gloucester	2	1	3	256
Bleneathra Sanatorium	3	8	11	1,246
Sunderland Rural District Hospital and Sanatorium	—	5	5	483
Rutson Hospital, Northallerton	1	—	1	108
Prior Place Sanatorium, Heatherside, Camberley	—	1	1	43
Total	99	68	167	20,963

Three Shelters were in use by Darlington patients on the 1st of January, 1939.

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.
1921	124	66	32	17
1922	111	71	47	20
1923	135	69	80	15
1924	119	62	65	21
1925	134	58	56	24
1926	111	59	76	16
1927	119	68	59	19
1928	101	58	63	27
1929	102	63	54	14
1930	106	67	65	10
1931	105	75	50	16
1932	119	71	46	8
1933	96	62	36	8
1934	84	50	29	10
1935	77	45	29	16
1936	98	63	41	8
1937	108	69	38	12
1938	114	75	29	8

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
184	159	343	97	99	196	539

REMOVALS FROM REGISTER OF NOTIFICATIONS.

		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Withdrawn	....	3	2	5	2	1	3	8
Recovery	....	7	0	7	3	6	9	16
Deaths	....	50	25	75	3	5	8	83
Left District and Lost Sight of	....	4	4	8	4	8	12	20

Of the above 83 deaths, 10 were classified to other causes than Tuberculosis

Silicosis & Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931.

No examinations were required during the year under the arrangement. entered into with the Silicosis and Asbestosis Medical Board.

Voluntary Care Committee.

This Committee, subsidised by the Borough Council is a most useful link in the work carried on by the Health Committee in combating tuberculosis. Since the inception of the Care Scheme in 1919, 774 cases have been assisted by way of extra nourishment, clothing, footwear, bedding, invalid chairs, dental and travelling expenses, rent subsidies, and reference to other bodies. Co-ordination has always been a strong point and, as in past years, steps have been taken to see that afflicted families derive full help without overlapping from other organisations such as the Education Authority for the provision of free meals and Open Air Schools, and the Public Assistance Committee. Twenty-eight new applications were dealt with in addition to 31 from previous years, at a total cost of £221. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Buffet Fund generously continued to help Ex-Servicemen's cases, referred by the Care Committee, and gave help by way of extra nourishment to the value of £27.

Under the slum clearance schemes very many families have been re-housed from very bad conditions and it is important that the housing conditions of all our tuberculous families should be improved as far as reasonably practicable. Sub-letting, however, is still a matter requiring close observation and firm handling.

The Fifth Annual Conference of North of England Tuberculosis Care Committees was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 14th June, 1939, and was attended by four Darlington Delegates, including the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman A. J. Best. A further Report of the Special Committee appointed at the first Conference to consider the possibility of better provision for contacts, especially children, of tuberculous persons, was received and adopted by the Conference. The Scheme outlined in the Report provides for accommodation for 40 girls at the Leazes House Residential Open Air School, Wolsingham, and 50 boys at Horn Hill Residential Open Air School, Stanhope, the stay in no case to exceed twelve months and the charge to be 36/- per patient per week for a year, this charge to be adjusted at the end of that period if necessary so as not to exceed the actual cost of maintenance (including administrative expenses).

The Care Committee again participated in the Christmas Seal Sale organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The sum of £82 1s. 10d., an increase of £34 11s. 10d. over the previous year, was raised from the Sale of these Seals, which are a form of Christmas Greeting for attaching to parcels, letters, etc.

SECTION E.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Propaganda.

This ever-growing side of the Public Health Department is interwoven in all the daily routine. It often means the difficult task of teaching people, who are very unwilling, to improve their conditions. The visit of the Health Visitor, the Sanitary Inspector and the School Nurse is as much educational as the work of the School Teacher in the School, but the pupils are more difficult. The good name of the town is largely due to the work of these

people in producing such a high standard of citizenship. Lectures have been given by members of the Staff to representative organisations in the town, such as the Women's Clubs, the Women's Guilds, the Men's Guilds, Toe H., the Rotary Club, Church Meetings, College of Nursing, Midwives' Institute, Trades Council and its Branches, and the Training College. Posters, Leaflets, Press articles and 2,000 copies of the monthly "Better Health" Magazine have been circulated with a view to rousing the health conscience of the citizens.

During the first three months of the year intensified propaganda was continued in connection with the Government's National Fitness Campaign, over 100,000 leaflets and posters being distributed through the Schools and Clinics.

"Darlington Health Services," a technicolour film produced locally with the object of making known to the public the varied health services existing for their benefit, and to encourage a wider use of these facilities, has been shewn to various audiences in Darlington. It has also been loaned to various Councils and public bodies outside the town, for propaganda purposes, and copies have been presented to the Empire Library.

The Committee co-operated with the National Baby Week Council on "Baby Sunday" in the National Baby Week when a special appeal was made to the clergy to include in their addresses to their congregations a special reference to child welfare.

The Baby Day Celebrations have already been mentioned on page 31, and the Dental Demonstrations in the School Medical Officer's Report.

SECTION F.

Housing.

Following on the Slum Clearance programme, a further area in the Neasham Road district was scheduled and made the subject of a Ministry of Health Inquiry during the year. This Inquiry was held on the 15th March, 1939.

Neasham Road (No. 2) Clearance Area.—Summary of evidence given at the Inquiry.

The general standard of dwelling in the town as a whole has always been of a high degree, largely owing to the foresight of the town's administrators coupled with the high standard of citizenship of the skilled artizan population associated with the railways and engineering undertakings. The area in question is a part of old Darlington known as Bank Top, associated with the inception of railways over 100 years ago. Records show that the property has been notoriously insanitary in contrast with the rest of the town for over 80 years.

In January, 1851, Dr. S. E. Piper, the first Medical Officer of Health, felt it his duty to open his initial report by calling "the immediate attention of the Board of Health to this locality (Bank Top) where much sickness prevails. The streets here are neither paved nor drained and the numerous yards are so constructed as effectually to prevent all ventilation, and abound with filthy pigstys and horrible privies."

The area, approximately 1.856 acres in extent, lies in a cul-de-sac in the North-West corner of Eastbourne Ward on the East side of Bank Top Station and contains four blocks of dwellinghouses detailed on the map :—

CARTER'S ROW	....	....	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	16 Houses.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE—29 feet wide	....	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	....	4 Houses.
ADELAIDE STREET—30 feet wide	....	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9b, 11, 11b, 13, 13b, 17, 17b, 19, 21, 21b, 21a cottage, 23, 25, 25b, 27	....	19 Houses.
ALBERT STREET—30 feet wide	....	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8, 8b, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20	....	16 Houses.
PRINCES STREET—30 feet wide	....	Nos. 10a, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	....	12 Houses.
VICTORIA STREET—29 feet wide	....	Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 3, 5, 9, 11	....	9 Houses.
NEASHAM ROAD—40 feet wide	....	Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26	....	5 Houses.
GARBUTT SQUARE	....	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	....	7 Houses.
Total				88 Houses.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Neasham Road Area	Eastbourne Ward (1931 Census Figures)	Darlington (1931 Census Figures)
Acreage	1.856	771	6,463
Houses	88	2,126	20,000
Houses per acre	47	2.9	3.2
Rooms	263	8,920	89,000
Rooms per house	3	4.2	4.5
Families	89	2,162	18,309
Population	288	8,584	75,300
Persons per family	3.3	4	4.2
Persons per acre	155	11	12
Persons per room	1.1	0.95	0.85
Infectious Disease per 1,000 pop. 1937-8 (Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Measles, Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	40	19	12
Death Rate 1937-8 (per 1,000)	24	14	12

The 88 houses are occupied by 89 families. The population on the 17th October, 1938, when the Census was taken for representation before the Health Committee, was 288 persons of whom 227 were over 10 years of age, while 61 persons were under 10 years of age.

The 88 houses consist of 263 rooms, 45 sculleries, 5 cellars and 3 shops. Average rooms per house—3. This small size does not provide sufficient opportunity for separation of sexes or privacy in certain domestic affairs.

I have no hesitation in stating that this area is the oldest, worst laid out, blackest and most depressing in Eastbourne Ward and in Darlington. The death and infectious diseases rates during the past two years have been double and treble respectively those in the town as a whole (see Table). The Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis prevalent during 1937 and 1938 following Influenza reaped a heavy toll, largely the outcome of the general insanitary surroundings, the dark, cramped buildings, the smoke from the engines standing at the sheds and station, the lack of sunlight and the poor hygienic facilities for nursing, washing and cooking. The housing amenities are so poor that the only hope for seriously ill patients is immediate removal to hospital.

Bad Arrangement.—The plan and photos shows the general bad arrangement and the bad design of the dwellings. Twenty-two houses are back-to-back.

General Decay and Disrepair.—The tenants repeatedly complain to the Health Department—often recurrence of defects repaired.

Common Yards.—Fifty-eight houses share common yards (2 to 6 per yard), with washhouses, water closets and general outhousing badly dilapidated. These yards are all inadequately paved and drained.

Water Supplies.—

6 houses use 1 common yard with standpipe.

5	“	“	1	“	“	“	1	“
5	“	“	1	“	“	“	1	“
5	“	“	1	“	“	“	2	“
4	“	“	1	“	“	“	1	“
2	“	“	1	“	“	“	1	“
2	“	“	1	“	“	“	1	“
2	“	“	1	“	“	“	1	“

Even in 17 houses with individual yards, the only water supply is an open standpipe in the yard.

It must be appreciated that all these exposed supplies are put completely out of action during severe frosty weather. The same applies to the water closet accommodation.

In 48 houses the water supplies (26 standpipes) are situated in the open yards. In 4 instances where there are inside water supplies, there are no sinks or other provision for carrying off drip water.

Water Closets.—There are 69 water closets for the use of 89 families. Nineteen of the water closets have to be used in common by two or more families and are situated at some distance from the houses. Several families have to walk 60 feet down a common yard to reach their convenience. In one instance 6 families use 3 insanitary trough closets built side by side.

Foodstores.—In 60 instances the foodstores are dark, unventilated and inadequate, being usually in the form of a dark cupboard alongside the fireplace, underneath the stairs or opening directly into a passage. In 6 houses there are no foodstores whatever.

Washing.—There is not a single fitted bath in the area. In 52 houses there are no facilities provided for the washing of clothes. All the 45 sculleries are inadequate due to lack of space, bad light, low ceilings and old fashioned setpot boilers. In 51 houses there are no sinks. In 4 of the houses which have sinks, the waste pipes are untrapped and in one case no water supply is laid on.

Drainage.—The drainage system continually requires repair and cannot be considered satisfactory as there are but 4 inspection chambers and one vent pipe. The yard surfaces and drains are in a very poor state of repair.

Front and Back Streets.—The front streets are all comparatively narrow under modern byelaw standards. In the case of Carter's Row there is no front street as the main line permanent way encroaches right up to what were, until thirty years ago, the front windows and doors. On this account, the windows on this side must be kept completely shut to try to reduce the penetration of smoke, the fumes, and the noise of heavy goods trains, expresses passing at sixty miles per hour and smaller engines stoking up and shunting. The only approach to this Row is through common yards from the back street, which is now called Adelaide Street.

The three other blocks of property in the area are hollow squares, without any back streets whatever, the only access to the yards being through narrow passages or through the houses themselves. These yards, very indifferently paved and lighted, are common to 2, 3, 4, 5, and even 6 houses. Any standards of tidiness, propriety, modesty and decency are difficult to attain or maintain having regard to the enforced communal washing and sanitary arrangements.

Byelaws.—The Sanitary Inspectors' reports show that the existing byelaws respecting damp-proof courses, window areas, height of rooms, food storage accommodation, open space at rear, and width of streets are seriously infringed. Most of the houses show signs of rising and penetrating dampness.

Rents.—The rents out are of proportion to the amenities offered and are extortionate when one considers the inconveniences the tenants have to suffer in these days. The highest rental is 12/6 per week for 7 rooms, while the lowest is 2/10 per week for 3 rooms.

Conclusion.

From my personal knowledge of the property, I am of the opinion that the dwellings included in the area fall seriously short of the standards set up by the existing byelaws in the town, and also very far short of the general standards of working class property in the town as a whole. They are relics of a bygone period and have outlived their usefulness.

The principal defects are :—

1. General bad design of the dwellings in the area.
2. The general disrepair and decay of the property through age and over-use.
3. Inadequate air space, through high density of population and houses per acre.
4. Rising and penetrating dampness.

5. Inadequate and defective sanitation.
6. Inadequate natural lighting and ventilation of individual houses.
7. Low ceilings and dangerous, steep stairs.
8. Inadequate food storage accommodation.
9. Inadequate water supplies and washing facilities, personal and domestic.
10. Inadequate drains, inspection chambers, and disconnecting traps.
11. Narrow front streets.
12. Absence of back streets.
13. Common yards inadequately paved, containing openly exposed water supplies, refuse bins, sanitary conveniences, often side by side and used by both sexes.
14. Single yards miserably small and obstructive.
15. Proximity to railway station, goods yard, engine sheds and main line.

I am further of the opinion that these dwellinghouses are by reason of their state of repair, disrepair and their sanitary defects unfit for human habitation. By reason of their bad arrangement, the narrowness and bad arrangement of the streets, they are dangerous and injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions is demolition of all the buildings in the area.

As a result of the Inquiry, where there was a considerable amount of opposition to the Clearance Order, the Minister confirmed the Order, with the exception of No. 16 Carter's Row, which was excluded on the ground that it was structurally inseverable from a building outside the clearance area. With regard to Nos. 16 Albert Street, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Neasham Road, the Minister ordered that in accordance with Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, payment should be made in respect of these houses as they had been proved to be well maintained.

SECTION G.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1938.

General Sanitary Work.

1,133 Inspections and 1,418 Re-inspections of houses were made under the Public Health and Housing Acts. 709 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of 3,294 nuisances existing thereon, and in very many cases the nuisances were abated without further action being necessary. The remaining cases where the notices were not complied with, were included in the monthly reports submitted to you. Upon instructions of the Council 163 Statutory Notices for the abatement of 1,033 nuisances were served during the year. The total number of nuisances abated in compliance with notices served during the year was 2,965.

The following is a summary of the various headings under which such notices were served :—

	Number of Nuisances or Defects dealt with by Informal Notices	Number of Nuisances or Defects dealt with by Formal Notices by Order of the Council	Number of Nuisances or Defects abated or remedied after service of notices
Dwelling-houses:—			
Foul Conditions	36	2	34
Structural Defects	2,372	786	2,075
Water Supply to houses & Defective fittings	6	1	7
Absence of Foodstores	39	21	31
Absence of Sinks	14	11	3
Absence of Washing Accommodation	6	1	5
Overcrowding	5	—	5
Defective Yard Paving	92	31	82
Water Closet:—			
Drains stopped and Defective Fittings	101	31	91
Water Supplies to Water Closets	21	4	19
House Drainage:—			
Yard, Cellar Drains, Down-pipes stopped, Defective Drains and Traps	277	88	267
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept	117	28	122
Cowsheds	4	—	4
Offensive Trades	6	—	6
Ashpits, Privies and Ashbins	5	—	5
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	119	28	134
Rats (Premises infested)	22	1	23
Vermin	5	—	5
Bakehouses	32	—	32
Living Vans	12	—	12
Slaughterhouses	1	—	1
Common Lodging-houses	1	—	1
Totals for 1938	3,294	1,033	2,965

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS, 1938.

Under Public Health and Housing Acts	5,288
Van Dwellings	69
Common Lodging Houses	31
Overcrowding Survey	1,636
Interviews with Owners and Builders	1,210
Yards and Courts	11
Back-to-back Houses	145
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions	8,390

Slaughterhouses	4,305
Emergency Slaughter	54
Bakehouses	204
Cowsheds	182
Milk Retailers	188
Ice Cream Premises	169
Fried Fish Shops and Offensive Trades	222
Markets	71
Food premises other than Bakehouses	98
Sampling	506

Total Inspections with reference to Food	5,999
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Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	5
Visits after Infectious Disease	462
Factories, Workshops, etc.	449
Drain Testing	35
Rat Inspections	103
Piggeries	44
Investigation of Complaints	444
Shops Acts	41
Places of Public Entertainment	4
Smoke Abatement	12
Sundry Inspections	587

Total of other Inspections	2,186
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Total Inspections made during the year	16,575
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Darlington Corporation Act, 1930—Section 166—Living Vans, Tents and Sheds.

There are now three sites in use: Valley Street North, Areher Street, and the Mill Yard, Haughton.

These have been under constant supervision.

The Chesnut Street site is still used as a repository for living vans, steam rollers and road repairing gear whilst not in use, but the vans are not inhabited by women or children and do not remain for a period of more than three months, consequently, they do not become subject to the above section. The site has not given rise to any form of nuisance.

Housing Act, 1925.—Byelaws.

Houses let in lodgings.—These byelaws apply to houses intended or used for occupation by the Working Classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

During the year, 37 houses were found to be occupied by more than two families. Thirty-nine inspections were made. One informal notice was served and complied with. These houses present a very real difficulty, registration not being compulsory. Owners and occupiers allow houses to be tenanted by several families without our knowledge. When we apply

the byelaws, the tenants are in many cases given notice to quit. Owing to the fact that the type of persons who occupy these houses, has in many cases, no fixed abode due to unemployment or poverty, the inhabitants are constantly changing.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres and Places of Entertainment.

There are 11 cinemas (including the New Hippodrome), 5 Billiard Saloons, 9 Dance Halls, 2 Cafes and 1 Hotel licensed for Dancing. These have been given attention and were found satisfactory. The ventilation of the Court, Arcade, and Alhambra Cinemas has been considerably improved. Sanitary accommodation at the Plaza Cinema has also been brought up to requirements.

Offensive Trades.

Applications for licences were made by 3 Fish Friers. Two were refused, and one granted.

The number of premises now used for offensive trades and duly licensed is 42, as follows :—

- 1 Gut Seraper.
- 34 Fish Friers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 1 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 3 Fat Rendering.
- 2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

There are also 28 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough and 1 Rag and Bone dealer not on the Licensed Register, having been established prior to the date of the Order under which they are scheduled as Offensive Trades.

The whole of the premises are under supervision, and are kept in a satisfactory condition. Six Informal Notices were served and complied with.

The Fat-extracting and Refining Works situated on the North West extremity of the Borough has been the cause of numerous complaints, which, upon investigation, have been found to be due mainly to the periodic breakdown of the condensing apparatus. The old condensers are to be discontinued and newly constructed ones installed, when it is expected the nuisance from effluvia will be considerably reduced.

Factories Act, 1937.

This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1938.

The number of Factories without mechanical power (including bake-houses on the Register at the 31st December, 1938) was 361, and the number of Factories with mechanical power was 211.

Bakers and Confectioners	....	....	....	....	96
Dressmakers, Millinery, &c.	....	....	....	....	30
Boot Repairing	....	....	....	....	47
Joiners, Cabinet Makers	....	....	....	....	57
Tailors	....	....	....	....	23
Plumbers	....	....	....	....	15
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	....	11
Painters....	....	....	....	....	16
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	10
Unclassified	....	....	....	....	267

Defects.						Found.	Remedied during 1938
Want of Cleanliness ....	....	....	....	....	....	28	28
Sanitary Conveniences—							
Insufficient ....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Unsuitable or Defective ....	....	....	....	....	....	18	18
Other Offences ....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
Total						59	59

Seven notices of defects to be dealt with under the Factory Act were received from the Factory Inspector, and in each case the premises were inspected, notices served where necessary and the defects in all cases remedied.

Outworkers.

Two lists containing the names of 2 Outworkers were received, and 2 inspections of the premises of such Outworkers were made.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-28.

There are no Manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough. No samples have been taken during the year. Practically no new rag flock is used by upholsterers in the Borough.

Housing.

The following figures show the progress made in house building since 1917 :—

		By Private Enterprise			By Corporation			Total
		Without Subsidy	With Subsidy		Without Subsidy	With Subsidy		
1917	....	6	—	....	—	—	....	6
1918	....	2	—	....	—	—	....	2
1919	....	6	—	....	—	—	....	6
1920	....	17	—	....	—	—	....	17
1921	....	9	—	....	—	86	....	95
1922	....	187	—	....	—	152	....	339
1923	....	264	1	....	—	35*	....	300*
1924	....	103	208	....	—	18*	....	329*
1925	....	96	399	....	—	15	....	510
1926	....	81	256	....	—	50	....	387
1927	....	56	334	....	—	—	....	390
1928	....	58	274	....	—	—	....	332
1929	....	63	420	....	—	—	....	483
1930	....	264*	—	....	—	—	....	264*
1931	....	266	2	....	—	—	....	268
1932	....	311	—	....	6	8	....	325
1933	....	720	—	....	29	132	....	881
1934	....	1,013	—	....	—	40	....	1,053
1935	....	735	—	....	—	34	....	769
1936	....	551	—	....	—	116	....	667
1937	....	455	—	....	5	104	....	564
1938	....	426	—	....	51	62	....	539

* The boundary of the Borough was extended in 1930 and nine additional houses in 1923 and 26 in 1924, which were erected by the Corporation, and 27 houses which were erected by private enterprise in 1930, were built on land which is now part of the County Borough.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,133
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,551
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	239
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	502
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	88
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	647
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	454
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a)—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	88
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	58
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	4
(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	46
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	41
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(c)—Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(3) Number of Undertakings accepted to close dwelling-houses	—
(d)—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	—

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding—

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year	....	....	....	....	....	....	130
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	....	130
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	....	859
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	63
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	198
	Number of persons concerned in latter cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,124

844 houses were measured for the completion of Form B.

It is regrettable that the standard set by the Housing Act, 1935, is so low, living rooms being included for sleeping purposes.

Public Health Act, 1936.—Sections 101-104.

Fourteen observations were made in respect of two steam-raising plants in the Borough. Eight of these were in connection with an engineering works where the boiler was of a type that smoke emission was impossible to control. The owners, after trying out several plans and alterations, finally discontinued the use of the boiler, since when the nuisance has ceased.

The remaining six observations were made in respect to boilers at an institution. Attempts were made to minimise smoke emission by installation of a smoke preventing apparatus. This was far from successful and at the end of the year it was decided to discontinue the use of this apparatus and instal a new apparatus of proved efficiency. It is hoped that this may be successful.

Verminous Houses.—Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The undermentioned table shows the number of houses which were found to be infested and the number disinfected.

	Council Houses.	Other Houses.
Number found to be infested	14	51
Number disinfected	14	51

The methods employed vary slightly according to degree of infestation. Where infestation is severe, all wall papers are removed and burned, skirtings and mouldings are removed. The walls and woodwork are then sprayed with Zaldecide. In cold weather and in cases of severe infestation, a blow lamp is used wherever practicable; in addition Beds, wire mattresses, etc., are also treated with Zaldecide, and valueless furniture destroyed if necessary. Re-papering of walls is not encouraged.

Very careful inspection is made in each case before tenants are removed to Council houses, and where infestation is found or suspected, we insist upon thorough washing and cleansing of furniture and bedding. In many cases, as above stated, articles of small value are burned.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

The Sanitary Inspectors keep all houses which have been, or which are suspected of being, verminous under supervision, and the tenants are requested to report if they see any signs of fresh infestation. They are also warned not to purchase second-hand furniture and bedding.

Public Health Act, 1936.—Sections 83 and 84.

The following articles of furniture I caused to be removed from the open market place and destroyed :—1 iron bedstead, 1 armchair, 2 feather beds and 4 pictures and frames. They were badly infested with bugs, very dirty, and quite unsuitable for cleansing.

Upon following up the source of these articles the following were found to be in a similar state and were likewise removed and destroyed, 2 wooden and hair couches, 2 armchairs, 1 bedroom table, 1 sackful of female apparel, 3 feather pillows, 1 fibre mat, 1 iron trunk full of sundries, 1 cabinet desk, 1 kitchen table and 1 dog kennel.

The tenement was also dealt with in a drastic manner. This tenement had been occupied by a very old person, feeble in both health and mind. I was unable to await the meeting of the Health Committee so as to obtain their instructions or sanction to act, but at the next meeting of the Health Committee, my action was confirmed. (Section 84 gives a Local Authority power to order destruction in these cases and not the officer of a Local Authority, unless authorised).

The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920-1933.

No applications were received for Certificates under the above Acts.

Sanitary Condition and Water Supply of Schools.

The sanitary conditions of the Schools in the Borough has been given attention.

The water supply is good in every case, all schools having a piped supply from the Corporation mains.

The sanitary conveniences are water closets, all drains are in good condition and are connected to the main sewers.

The following table shews the number of exclusions for the year due to Infectious Diseases :—

							No. of Cases.	No. of Contacts.
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	136
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	106
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	107	118
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	6
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3

All houses from which cases of Infectious Disease are removed to the Isolation Hospital are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors or Health Visitors. Any insanitary conditions found are dealt with.

In the case of school children, all contacts are excluded from school for varying periods in accordance with instructions contained in the Fifth Column of the Appendix contained in Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

FOOD AND DRUGS.—During the year 181 samples were taken for analysis :

Article Taken	No. of Samples		Genuine	Adulterated or below Standard
	Formal	Informal		
Milk—Morning	63	—	52	11
Afternoon	8	—	7	1
Pasteurised	1	—	1	—
In course of delivery....	8	—	—	8
Appeal to cow	9	—	2	7
Cream	—	1	1	—
Tea	—	1	1	—
Sausage	—	20	20	—
Brawn	—	3	3	—
Minced Meat	—	1	1	—
Polony	—	1	1	—
Whisky	1	7	8	—
Rum	1	2	1	2
Ground Almonds	—	4	4	—
Cheese	—	4	4	—
Honey	—	2	2	—
Cocoa	—	1	1	—
Crab Paste	—	1	1	—
Lobster Paste	—	1	1	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	—	1	1	—
Anchovy Paste	—	1	1	—
Rice Custard Powder	—	1	1	—
Butter	1	8	8	1
Margarine	—	3	3	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—
Dripping	—	1	1	—
Mustard Mixture	—	1	1	—
Tizer	—	1	1	—
Minced meat	—	1	1	—
Bramble Jelly	—	1	1	—
Black Currant Jam	—	1	1	—
Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—
Apple Jelly	—	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—
Ruby Wine	—	1	1	—
Puff Paste	—	1	1	—
Spirit of Turpentine	—	1	1	—
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—
Borax and Honey	—	1	1	—
Yeast Tablets	—	3	3	—
Lard	—	1	1	—
Sold in Olive Oil	—	1	1	—
Smoked Salmon	—	1	1	—
Smoked Cod Roe	—	1	1	—
Dressed Lobster	—	1	1	—
Silver Fish and Tomatoes	—	1	1	—
Total	92	89	151	30

Included in this table, 3 Appeal to Cow samples were taken on my behalf by the Sampling Officer for the Durham County Council from a producer outside the Borough.

Twenty-seven samples of milk fell below the Presumptive standard set by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901-1912. These include 8 samples taken in course of delivery and 7 Appeal to Cow samples.

One informal and one formal sample of Rum were slightly below standard. A letter of warning was sent.

One informal sample of Butter contained 1.66% excess of water. A further formal sample of this supply was taken and proved genuine.

Details of Milk Below Standard.

Sample.	N.F.S.	Fat.	Freezing Point.	Remarks and action taken.
7	9.56%	1.92%	-562°C.	36% Deficient in Fat. Sample from Retail Purveyor and Producer. Appeal to Cow Sample from Producer of sample No. 7. Proceedings taken. Defendant fined £1 and £3 11s. 6d. Costs.
14	8.87%	4.55%	-547°C.	
9	8.47%	3.07%	-543°C.	Genuine but below standard. 0.3% N.F.S. 13.34% Deficient in Fat. Taken from Purveyor of Milk bottled by another Dealer.
24	8.77%	2.6%	—	
42	8.79%	2.5%	—	16.67% Deficient in Fat. Taken in course of delivery from Dealer to Purveyor. 16.67% Deficient in Fat. Taken from Producer in course of delivery to Dealer (of Samples Nos. 24 and 42).
42a	8.86%	2.5%	—	
42b	8.64%	2.6%	—	13.34% Deficient in Fat. Appeal to Cow Sample of Yield of herd producing Samples Nos. 24, 42 and 42a. 10% Deficient in Fat. Taken from Retail Purveyor.
32	8.99%	2.70%	—	
34	8.90%	2.90%	—	3.34% Deficient in Fat. { Taken from one of the Producers supplying, Vendor of Sample No. 32. 5.00% Deficient in Fat. {
35	8.87%	2.85%	—	
39	8.76%	2.87%	—	4.34% Deficient in Fat. Taken from one of the Produceer's supply in Vendor of Sample No. 32. 20% Deficient in Fat. { Taken from one of the Producers supplying, Vendor of Sample No. 32.
36	8.58%	2.40%	—	
37	8.60%	2.55%	—	15% Deficient in Fat. { 40% Deficient in Fat. {
38	8.20%	1.80%	-543°C.	
D1	8.58%	2.40%	—	20% Deficient in Fat. { Appeal to Cow. 20% Deficient in Fat. { Samples from Producer of Samples Nos. 36, 37, and 38.
D2	8.59%	2.40%	—	
D3	8.59%	2.10%	—	30% Deficient in Fat. { Deficiency in these samples traced to there being too great a period between A.M. and P.M. milking. Milk subsequently withdrawn from sale and used only for Creaming and other purposes.
46	8.68%	2.25%	—	
56	8.78%	2.16%	—	25% Deficient in Fat. Taken from Retailer. 28% Deficient in Fat. Taken in course of delivery from Produceer to Retailer of No. 46.
59	9.05%	2.80%	—	
60	9.05%	2.80%	—	6.7% Deficient in Fat. { Appeal to Cow. 6.7% Deficient in Fat. { Samples taken from Producer of Samples Nos. 46 and 56.
61	8.82%	2.50%	—	
48	9.01%	2.90%	—	3.34% Deficient in Fat. Warning given. 3.30% added Water. Milk bought from another dealer who denied adding Water. Warnings given.
53	8.22%	4.33%	-515°C.	
58	9.01%	2.85%	-550°C.	5% Deficient in Fat. Sample taken from Produceer-Retailer. Warning given. 1% Deficient in Fat. Letter sent.
102	8.72%	2.97%	—	
103	9.03%	2.95%	—	1.67% Deficient in Fat. Letter sent. 3.34% Deficient in Fat. Letter sent.
111	8.54%	2.90%	—	

Milk (Special Designation) Orders, 1936-38.

Twenty-six licences were in force under the Orders as :—

Accredited—7 Producers, 1 Producer and Bottler, 4 Supplementary,
2 Dealers, 6 Bottling.

Tuberculin Tested—2 Bottling.

Tuberculin Tested Certified—3 Supplementary.

Pasteurised—1.

Eighty samples of designated milk were submitted for examination. Of these 55 were samples of Accredited milk, of which 2 satisfied neither the Methylene Blue Test nor the Coliform Bacilli Test, and 6 did not satisfy the test for Coliform Bacilli.

Sixteen samples were of Tuberculin Tested milk. Six did not satisfy either the Methylene Blue or the Coliform Bacilli test, and 3 did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

The remaining samples consisted of 6 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) and 3 samples of Pasteurised milk, all of which complied with the requirements of the Orders.

In each case of non-compliance, letters of warning were sent.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidated) Act, 1915.—Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

	Producers.	Retailers.	Cowsheds.
On Register 1st January, 1938	27	138	27
Discontinued during the year	1	5	1
Added during the year	2	4	2
Total at end of year	28	137	28

COWSHEDS.—The Borough Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. C. G. Hill, M.R.C.V.S.), made one examination of all the herds in the Borough prior to this work being taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. His inspection included 21 herds comprising 226 cows, producing ungraded milk and 7 herds comprising 130 cows producing milk under Special Designated "Accredited."

Since April, 1938, the inspection of dairy cows has been carried out by Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry. The herds licensed to produce under Special Designations are inspected each 3 months and reports are sent to the Local Authority. These concerned 8 herds comprising 163 cows.

In addition to the above, 182 visits were made to cowsheds and 188 inspections were made of Milk Retailers' premises by the Sanitary Inspectors. Six informal notices were served for various defects and complied with.

Two offences were committed by persons who bottled milk in the street. Proceedings were taken before the Local Bench of Magistrates. The defendants were fined 10/- and £2 respectively and ordered to pay the costs in each case.

A producer-retailer and a retail purveyor sold milk in the Borough without registration by the County Borough. A letter of warning was written by the Town Clerk in each case.

The unregistered retail purveyor of milk who had sold milk within the Borough explained that he had been registered by the Darlington Rural District Council and the Milk Marketing Board and was unaware that further registration was necessary. He applied for registration which was granted.

Bacteriological Examination.

Twenty-six samples of ungraded milk were taken and submitted for Bacteriological Examination. Seven samples were reported to comply with the standard of cleanliness required for Accredited Milk. Three samples complied with the Methylene Blue Test but gave a positive reaction for *B. Coli* in 3 tubes in .01 *ml.* One sample complied with the Methylene Blue Test but gave a positive reaction for *B. Coli* in 2 of 3 tubes in .01 *ml.* Three samples complied with the Methylene Blue Test, and gave a positive reaction for *B. Coli* in 3 tubes in .01 *ml.*; two gave a negative reaction for *B. Coli* in 3 tubes in .001 *ml.*, whilst the other gave a positive reaction for *B. Coli* in 2 of 3 tubes in .001 *ml.* Three samples failed to comply with the Methylene Blue Test, one gave a negative reaction for *B. Coli* in 2 of 3 tubes in .01 *ml.*, one gave a positive reaction for *B. Coli* in 3 tubes in .01 *ml.*, and the other in 2 of 3 tubes in .001 *ml.* Nine samples gave a positive reaction for *B. Coli* in 3 tubes in .001 *ml.*, and of these 7 satisfied and 2 failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

In each case where the standard fell below that for "Accredited," a letter of warning was sent to the person concerned.

It is regrettable that it is still legal to retail milk unbottled, as it is difficult to imagine that milk originally clean, can retain its cleanliness toward the end of the round when ladled out from door to door.

Wells.

Samples of well water from two dairies situate on the extreme boundaries of the Borough and which had no town water supply, were submitted for analysis to the Borough Analyst. In one case the supply was satisfactory, whilst the other showed surface contamination. The head of the well was made good, but eventually the well became dry. Owing to the fact that building developments were taking place near-to, a piped supply was subsequently laid on.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1925 and 1938.

Under these Orders notifications in 10 cases of tuberculosis in cows slaughtered in the Borough were sent to the authorities from which the animals came prior to slaughter.

One cow was killed in a slaughterhouse in the Borough, suffering from Tuberculosis in every part of its anatomy, including total induration of the udder. The case was notified to the North Riding County Council who, after making enquiries, instituted proceedings against the farmer (owner), the knacker to whom the animal had been sent and the butcher who subsequently caused the animal to be killed and dressed. The former were fined £3 and £3 5s. 0d. costs, and £5 and £3 5s. 0d. costs respectively, but the case against the butcher was dismissed upon payment of £3 5s. 0d. costs.

It appeared from the evidence that the owner sent the animal to the knacker for destruction and the latter sent the animal (alive) to the butcher. The animal was killed by the butcher's employees before being seen by the butcher. Mr. Canham (the Inspector who inspected the carcase in the slaughterhouse) and myself gave evidence at Whitby where the case was heard before the Local Justices.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewage of the town is conveyed by gravitation to the Sewage Farm in Skerne Valley about a mile to the south of the town. Storm overflows are provided at convenient points in the lower parts of the town in the neighbourhood of the River Skerne.

Flooding has occurred in the Thornton Street area. A new large 24" storm sewer is being laid in this area, and when this is complete, flooding should cease under all storm conditions.

Sanitary Conveniences.

Two privy middens have been converted into water closets.

The following is a list of the various forms of sanitary conveniences in use in the Borough:—

Water Closets	....	....	....	24,446
Privy-ashpits	....	....	....	13
Privy-pans	....	....	....	2
Old Privy Middens	....	....	....	4
Total ....			....	<hr/>24,465 <hr/>

The privies are at premises situate on the extreme borders of the Borough, in rural surroundings.

Scavenging and Tips.

The scavenging of the town is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's department.

Household refuse is collected in portable covered, galvanised, iron refuse bins where no back streets exist, but where premises abut upon back streets tipping bins are used.

The tips in use during 1938 were at South Park and Hundens Lane.

During the coming year it is proposed to provide a small destructor at the Hundens Depot in Houghton Road for dealing with trade refuse, paper, and other combustible materials.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.—

No applications for registration were received during the year. Persons who manufacture artificial cream come within the exemptions enumerated in Section 2 (1) of the Act regarding registration of premises.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1927.—

90 samples of milk and 91 samples of provisions were examined for the presence of prohibited preservatives, injurious substances, or excess of any allowed preservatives. No samples were found to contravene the Regulations.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The total number of animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 45,785, which is about 99% of bovines and pigs and 95% of sheep slaughtered in the Borough.

This number is made up of 3,121 bovines, 342 calves, 12,479 sheep and 4,748 pigs which were killed at the Abattoir, and 3,464 bovines, 779 calves, 13,734 sheep and 7,118 pigs which were killed in the private slaughterhouses.

There were 43 cases of emergency slaughter of which 20 were killed at the Abattoir, 14 outside the Borough and the remaining 9 in the private slaughterhouses. This number involved 12 cows, 5 heifers, 5 calves, 9 sheep, 8 pigs, 2 bulls and 2 bullocks, and as a result of inspection, the carcasses and all organs of 5 cows, 3 pigs, 3 calves, 2 sheep, and 1 bull and portions only of the carcasses and organs of 4 cows, 3 heifers, 1 calf, 2 sheep, 1 bull and 2 bullocks were condemned and destroyed.

The total weight of food condemned and destroyed during the year was 35 tons, 12 cwt., 2 stones, 10 lbs. of which 23 tons, 6 cwt., 1 stone 6 lbs. were on account of tuberculosis. All the above was surrendered voluntarily.

DETAILS OF WHOLE CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

						Tons	Cwts.	st.	lbs.
30 Cows	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	7	19	3	—
8 Heifers	„	„	....	....	....	2	—	6	—
3 Bullocks	„	„	....	....	....	—	14	—	—
3 Calves	„	„	....	....	....	—	5	2	—
13 Pigs	„	„	....	....	....	—	18	6	—
9 Cows	Generalised Tuberculosis with Emaciation	....	....	....	....	1	18	1	—
12 Cows	Johne's Disease with Emaciation	....	....	....	....	2	6	6	—
1 Bull	„	„	....	....	....	—	3	1	—
1 Calf	„	„	....	....	....	—	1	6	—
2 Cows	General Dropsy	....	....	....	....	—	8	1	—
1 Bull	„	„	....	....	....	—	5	5	—
1 Sheep	„	„	....	....	....	—	—	3	—
1 Cow	Dropsy and Emaciation	....	....	....	....	—	5	—	—
1 Bullock	„	„	....	....	....	—	3	6	—
16 Sheep	„	„	....	....	....	—	5	6	—
4 Calves	Moribund	....	....	....	....	—	2	6	—
1 Sheep	„	....	....	....	....	—	—	3	—
2 Calves	Immaturity	....	....	....	....	—	—	4	—
2 Cows	Acute Fever	....	....	....	....	—	9	3	—
1 Heifer	„	....	....	....	....	—	6	—	—
1 Pig	„	....	....	....	....	—	—	3	—
1 Cow	Unfit, due to choking	....	....	....	....	—	5	5	—
1 Sheep	„	„	....	....	....	—	—	2	7
1 Pig	Decomposition	....	....	....	....	—	1	4	—

							Tons	Cwts.	st.	lbs.
1 Pig	Jaundice	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	3	7
1 Sheep	Uræmia	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	3	—
1 Pig	Obscure Poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	2	—
1 Bullock	„	„	....	....	....	....	—	3	2	—
1 Heifer	Leukæmia	....	....	....	....	....	—	3	6	—
1 Pig	Acute Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	1	—
3 Cows	Septicæmia	....	....	....	....	....	—	15	—	—
1 Calf	„	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	2	—
3 Cows	Septic Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	—	16	4	—
1 Cow	Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	—	5	—	—
1 Calf	Septic Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	6	—
2 Calves	Septic Polyarthrititis	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	—	—
1 Heifer	Osteomyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	—	3	2	—
1 Cow	Septic Metritis	....	....	....	....	....	—	6	—	—
1 Sheep	Gangrene of Lungs and Toxæmia	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	4	—
136						Total	....	22	3	6 —

SUMMARY OF ALL FOODS CONDEMNED.

							Tons	Cwts.	st.	lbs.
136	Carcases	....	....	....	....	....	22	3	6	—
680	Lungs	....	....	....	....	....	3	13	7	11
276	Livers	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	5	4
91	Plucks	....	....	....	....	....	—	5	4	4
24	Stomachs	....	....	....	....	....	—	5	—	—
309	Mesenteries (Intestines)	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	6	7
10	Hearts	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	2	12
377	Heads and Tongues	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	2	—
20½	pairs of Kidneys	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	4	8
19	Briskets	....	....	....	....	....	—	3	4	—
9	Skirts	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	4	3
60	Udders	....	....	....	....	....	—	8	—	7
2	Trimmings	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	3	—
24	Portions	....	....	....	....	....	—	9	7	6
63	Tinned Foods	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	5	10
2	Boxes Fish	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	4	—
28	Rabbits	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	6	—
10	Cwt. Potatoes	....	....	....	....	....	—	10	—	—
1	Jar Red Currant Jelly	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	1
1	„ Sauce	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	½
1	„ Crystallised Fruit	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	½
6	lbs. Dried Sultanas	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	6
						Total	....	35	12	2 10

This summary may create the impression that meat sold in the Borough is of low quality. This, however, is not so. The reason for the large increase in condemned meat is :—Several wholesale dealers who operate in the rural areas outside the Borough, now bring animals to the Abattoir for slaughter and inspection. Apparently most of these are “bought to pass,” meaning that if condemned, the dealers do not pay the owners for the animals.

I am satisfied that the policy of allowing these animals to be killed in the Abattoir and under supervision is good, because if we prevented them from being slaughtered here, it is possible and highly probable that they would be killed in an outside area where little or no meat inspection is carried out; subsequently much of this meat (now condemned) might find its way into the Borough and other towns.

It is to protect ourselves that I wish to adopt the use of a stamp or mark for all carcases killed in the Abattoir and passed as fit for food.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	5,467	1,209	1,135	26,545	12,035
Number Inspected	5,378	1,207	1,121	26,213	11,866
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole Carcases condemned	7	26	11	21	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	131	164	6	50	178
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis.	2.57	15.74	1.51	.28	1.54
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcases condemned	11	39	3	0	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	326	288	10	0	316
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	6.26	27.09	1.15	0	2.77

Slaughterhouses.

There are 19 privately owned licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough in addition to the Municipal Abattoir. One slaughterhouse has been discontinued owing to retirement of licensee. One slaughterhouse outside the Borough is used by 4 butchers having business premises within the Borough. This slaughterhouse is regularly inspected by our Inspectors under arrangements with the Darlington Rural District Council.

Forty-six butchers within the Borough and 5 butchers outside the Borough during 1938 used the Abattoir regularly. Five butchers outside the Borough, 5 butchers within the Borough and 4 allotment holders killed there occasionally. One informal notice was served and complied with.

4,305 inspections were made in connection with the private slaughter-houses and the abattoir.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

There were no breaches of these Regulations during 1938.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the year 58 persons applied for licences to slaughter animals; all were investigated and recommended.

Darlington Corporation Act, 1930—Section 160—Ice Cream.

Manufacturers and Vendors on register	....	....	60
Vendors only	....	....	110
Inspections	....	....	169

Premises were maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Shops and Offices.

Two cases were reported by the Shops Inspector of premises at which no proper heating arrangements were in use and 6 cases where sanitary conveniences were insufficient or unsuitable. The defects were remedied by informal action.

No action was found necessary under Regulations of the Conditions in Offices (Ministry of Health Circular 1600, 1st May, 1937).

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the Borough requiring licenses under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The number of premises registered under Part 2 of the Act is 37. These premises have been kept under observation and no contraventions were discovered.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The Orders under this Act now in force apply to the following imported goods :—

1. Fresh Apples.
2. Raw Tomatoes.
3. Eggs in shell (*i.e.*, hen and duck eggs).
4. Dried Eggs.
5. Currants, sultanas, and raisins.
6. Oat products (*i.e.*, oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats).
7. Honey.
8. Frozen or chilled salmon and sea trout.
9. Imported Butter.
10. Dead Poultry.
11. Bacon and Ham.

The marking of goods in accordance with the Orders in Council made under the above Act, both in the shops and in the public market, was well observed.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The total number of rats killed by the Rat Catcher during the year was 1,429 but these figures do not include the rats that were poisoned.

The following are the principal places at which the rats have been destroyed :—

Harrowgate Hill Tip	....	....	....	....	482
Neasham Road Tip	....	....	....	....	231
Snipe Tip	....	....	....	....	330
North Road Tip	....	....	....	....	121
Springfield Stables	....	....	....	....	6
The Dene	....	....	....	....	21
Sundry Premises	....	....	....	....	238

1,429

Five Informal Notices were served and complied with.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

All the premises whereon Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs are dealt with have received attention.

Acting as Inspector under Section 12 of the Act, 8 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. The reports showed that the samples complied with the requirements of the Act.

The substances sampled were :—

Pig Meal	....	....	....	....	....	2
Laver's Mash	....	....	....	....	....	1
Utility Growing Mash	....	....	....	....	....	1
Utility Laying Meal	....	....	....	....	....	2
Utility Chicken Meal	....	....	....	....	....	1
Utility Pig Meal	....	....	....	....	....	1

Infectious Diseases.

The following are particulars of the fumigation of houses and other buildings, and the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc.

	Fumigations				Lots of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected
	Hospitals	Houses	Schools and other Buildings	Rooms	
Infectious Disease other than Tuberculosis, Cancer, etc.	12	239	6	260	256
Tuberculosis	—	40	—	45	36
Cancer	—	7	—	6	8
Totals	12	286	6	311	300

Common Lodging-Houses.

There is 1 Common Lodging-house on the Register with accommodation for 179 lodgers. The use of one Common Lodging-house with accommodation for 166 lodgers was discontinued.

The lodging-house is regularly and frequently inspected, and is kept in a satisfactory condition.

One informal notice was served for the abatement of a nuisance and complied with.

During the year two Inspectors resigned to take up positions elsewhere ; 136 days were lost, due in part to work done by one Inspector in respect to Air Raid Precautions (40 days). Ninety-six days were lost between the Inspectors leaving and their successors taking up their duties. The appointment of a Temporary Assistant Inspector from 25th April to 31st December, helped to ameliorate the loss of the two Inspectors, nevertheless these changes cause much derangement in the Department. I hope, now that salaries are improved, the staff will become more settled.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT EDW. WADE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION G.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES. TABLE 1.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1938.

Registrar-General's figures.

	RATE per 1000		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.55	5.3	53	Figures not available				
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	15.0	0.58	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.53	7.3	57	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resi- dent Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931)	15.5	0.63	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.12	0.54	4.3	50	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
London	13.4	0.42	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.52	13.2	57	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Durham County †	17.1	0.70	11.6	0.00	—	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.42	4.0	61	90.0	5.9	—	4.9	—
DARLINGTON †	15.8	0.66	12.9	0.00	—	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.40	1.6	56	91.3	3.6	0.9	4.2	4.2

† Local Figures.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—England and Wales {		Puerperal Sepsis.		Others		Total
per 1,000 Live Births	per 1,000 Total Births	per 1,000 Live Births	per 1,000 Total Births	0.89 0.86	2.19 2.11	3.08 2.97
Durham County {		1.79 1.72		4.04 3.88		5.83 5.60
Darlington {		0.83 0.80		4.17 4.00		5.00 4.80
per 1,000 Live Births						
per 1,000 Total Births						

TABLE II.

Annual Summary of Registrar General for 1938.

Towns.	Estimated Resident Population Mid. 1938.	Live-Births.	Still-Births.	Deaths (excluding Still-Births).	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1,000 Living.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.					Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
						Live Births.	Deaths (excluding Still-Births).	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Infants under 1 year.
126 Great Towns	21,234,170	318,868	12,320	247,460	18,172	15.0	11.7	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.3	57
Middlesbrough C.B.	139,800	2,765	109	1,721	200	19.8	12.3	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.11	8.7	72
Stockton-on-Tees M.B.	67,280	1,322	53	776	69	19.6	11.5	0.06	—	0.10	0.07	0.31	1.5	52
West Hartlepool C.B.	70,360	1,367	48	897	80	19.4	12.7	0.16	—	—	0.16	0.14	2.9	59
Sunderland C.B. ...	182,400	3,502	126	2,325	236	19.2	12.7	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.12	14.6	67
South Shields C.B.	110,400	1,897	85	1,520	124	17.2	13.8	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.55	0.24	7.4	65
Gateshead C.B. ...	117,000	2,011	81	1,471	133	17.2	12.6	0.16	0.01	0.10	0.13	0.12	6.5	66
Newcastle-on-Tyne C.B.	291,300	4,678	166	3,629	308	16.1	12.5	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.10	10.0	66
Tynemouth C.B.	66,510	1,104	40	802	68	16.6	12.1	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.17	6.3	62
DARLINGTON C.B.	75,930	1,198	50	978	67	15.8	12.9	0.04	—	—	0.12	0.08	1.7	56

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN DARLINGTON, 1938,
(Figures supplied by the Registrar General).

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Deaths in Darlington Institutions and Non-Residents	Deaths in Darlington Institutions other Institutions
All causes	M. F.	517 461	40 27	5 4	8 1	13 10	22 22	17 18	30 14	64 37	99 76	113 130	106 122	...	...
Uncertified	M. F.	22 19	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	2 2	6 5	6 5	...	...
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	M. F.	2 1	...	1 1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3. Scarlet Fever	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	M. F.	5 4	...	...	1 ...	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
6. Influenza	M. F.	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	1 1	...	1	4	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M. F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M. F.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M. F.	46 24	...	1	...	1	5 9	8 6	7 1	8 ...	15 3	1 4	...	14	2
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M. F.	1 2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Syphilis	M. F.	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M. F.	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M. F.	55 81	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	8 10	16 27	20 22	7	22	1
14. Diabetes	M. F.	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	1 1	3 3	1	6	...
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M. F.	27 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 5	5 4	12 10	7	6	1
16. Heart Disease	M. F.	109 116	...	...	...	...	2 6	...	2	12 7	23 12	36 41	34	7	4

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1938—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Deaths in	Deaths in Darlington Institutions
														Darlington Institutions R. & N. R.	
17. Aneurysm	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
18. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Bronchitis	F.	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	18	12	...
	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	11	11	2
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	F.	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	12	...
	M.	32	5	3	2	1	3	...	3	3	7	3	2	1	...
21. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	F.	13	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	1	9	1
	M.	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	3	...
	M.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	12	...
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis	F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	M.	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	5	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	F.	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc....	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases ...	F.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
	M.	11	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	14	1
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	F.	12	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	9	1
	M.	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	2	1	6	2
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F.	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	5	2	9	1
	M.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Puerperal Causes	F.	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	F.	16	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	M.	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	18	...
32. Senility	F.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...
	M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	...
33. Suicide	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	M.	22	...	...	1	1	7	3	2	2	...	2	2	24	4
34. Other Violence	F.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	15	...
	M.	58	7	1	...	3	2	3	2	...	9	12	11	35	2
35. Other Defined Diseases ...	F.	41	5	2	...	3	2	3	...	8	7	8	3	27	1
	M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	F.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1938. NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS
AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 Weeks—3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	25	7	2	3	3	40
	Uncertified	...	...	...	8	1	2	2	13	4	1	5	2	25
(Chickenpox					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Tuberculous Meningitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)					...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions					...	2	2	...	4	4	1	1	...	10
Laryngitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)					...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	1	7
(Diarrhoea					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gastro-enteritis					...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
Syphilis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth					...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis					...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
(Congenital Malformations					...	4	...	...	4	2	1	1	1	9
Premature Birth					...	13	2	...	15	1	...	...	...	16
{ Atrophy, Debility and					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus					...	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	5
Other causes					...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	5
Totals					...	28	6	2	38	12	3	7	5	65

Net Live Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,156 ; illegitimate, 42.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 61 ; males, 36 ; females, 25.

Illegitimate Infants, 4 : males, 3 ; females, 1.

TABLE V.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1938. (Deaths in Brackets).

DISEASE.	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths	Cases Admitted to Isolation Hospital	Deaths in Isolation Hospital
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	6	8	10	13	82	29	12	11	2	...	...	173	...	139	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	2	3	4	7 (1)	32 (6)	17 (2)	11	14	5	2	...	97	9	96	9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	14	...	...	26	...	9	...
Pneumonia	5 (8)	4 (4)	2 (2)	3	4	14 (1)	2	1 (1)	7 (3)	8 (4)	20 (13)	5 (9)	75	45	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	18	11 (1)	40	1	5	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and German Measles	26	18	34 (1)	51	60	99 (1)	8	5	5	...	...	...	306	2	2	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	4	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1

TABLE VI.

The following table shows the number of cases of **Infectious Disease** notified each month during 1938

	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Group	Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	*Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles and German Measles	Acute Anterior Poliomylitis	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Pneumonia	Malaria	Whooping Cough	Totals
January	18	10	...	8	4	...	1	5	1	186	...	...	10	...	2	245
February	9	6	...	15	8	...	2	2	1	37	...	...	5	...	1	80
March	3	19	...	11	8	...	3	3	...	27	...	...	7	...	2	83
April	9	5	...	11	3	...	3	8	...	14	...	...	4	...	2	60
May	6	7	...	12	...	...	4	1	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	48
June	8	8	...	14	3	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	46
July	21	11	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	56
August	12	3	...	5	3	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	35
September	25	6	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	45
October	13	2	...	7	1	...	...	5	1	5	...	...	5	...	2	42
November	24	13	...	11	1	...	3	3	1	7	...	...	10	...	3	77
December	25	7	...	4	2	...	4	8	...	5	...	...	5	...	12	72
Totals for 1938	2	...	173	97	...	110	29	...	26	40	7	306	...	...	75	...	24	889
Totals for 1937	1	...	215	130	7	108	38	4	9	38	9	769	...	...	116	...	147	1591

* Notifiable as Puerperal Pyrexia from 1st October, 1937.

TABLE VII.

1938 CANCER DEATHS—PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

PARTS AFFECTED				Under 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 & over		Total		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Mouth and Throat	1	2	1	1	...	3	2		
Gastro Intestinal	1	1	2	4	1	11	13	15	11	5	8	36	36	
Genito Urinary...	1	3	5	2	4	...	3	...	5	13		
Breast	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	10	
Bones	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	
Glands	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Thorax	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	7	5	
Skin, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	
Brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Totals				...	2	2	2	4	7	9	15	25	20	21	8	13	54	74

Death Rate per 1,000 population—England and Wales 1.66 : Darlington 1.68.

TABLE VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS, 1938.

Disease	Harrogate Hill	North Road	Cockerton	Northgate	Pierremont	Central	North-East	Eastbourne	West	South	Total
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	31	27	12	15	16	4	15	34	11	8	173
Diphtheria ...	11	11	6	11	6	20	8	14	3	7	97
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	13	11	20	16	11	12	8	11	5	3	110
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	3	2	4	4	1	1	2	7	3	2	29
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	3	2	12	1	1	2	1	2	26
Erysipelas ...	8	7	3	3	3	2	1	11	1	1	40
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia ...	10	14	3	7	4	7	11	10	4	5	75
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles ...	21	13	28	12	13	41	50	80	25	23	306
Whooping Cough ...	5	10	—	1	—	1	2	5	—	—	24
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	106	97	80	73	66	89	99	174	53	52	889

TABLE IX.
Incidence of NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, DEATHS and ADMISSIONS TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL
during the past eight years.

DISEASE	1931			1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937			1938		
	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	219	1	203	115	...	101	221	...	187	440	4	380	629	2	403	466	2	322	215	2	153	173	...	139
Diphtheria	65	3	65	46	...	43	39	...	38	54	...	54	96	13	90	174	18	168	130	17	127	97	9	96
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	4	...	3	1	...	1	5	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	10	7	1	5	...	...	...
†Puerperal Fever	11	4	6	9	4	5	10	3	6	6	3	6	10	1	9	10	1	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	...	...	6	...	1	13	...	1	15	...	4	7	1	1	12	...	1	9	...	1	26	...	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	172	70	16	80	46	11	105	56	22	76	38	11	82	60	2	44	44	...	116	71	...	...	75	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	52	...	7	20	...	1	41	3	16	37	1	5	43	...	9	34	1	4	38	1	5	40	1	5
Measles and German Measles	484	4	11	325	5	5	917	8	10	908	8	11	1,458	4	12	796	2	4	769	1	5	306	...	2
•Chickenpox	517	...	...	492	...	...	347	...	...	517	...	...	163	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	1	10	...	4	9	...	...	7	...	...
Oerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	1	4	1	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	158	8	3	181	2	...	121	8	1	76	2	...	192	7	1	65	...	1	147	3	...	24	...	...

• Ceased to be Compulsorily Notifiable from 27th March, 1935.

† Notifiable as Puerperal Pyrexia from 1st October, 1937.

TABLE X.

TUBERCULOSIS.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY, 1938.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY FOR 1938

DIAGNOSIS.

	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	34	35	6	4	7	3	8	3	41	38	14	7	100	
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	35	18	14	105	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	5	9	
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23	13	9	53	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered	7	—	1	1	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	19	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	60	33	23	168	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31, 1938														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	102	92	8	12	22	27	24	25	124	119	32	37	312	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1938	322	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years												15
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	53	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)												52
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1,167	6. Number of insured Persons under Domiciliary Treat- ment on the 31st December, 1938												102
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	51	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)												109
(a) Personal	159													
(b) Other... ..	942	10. Number of :—												357
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes... ..	1	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work												200
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	1	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1938												72

* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December, 1938.

TABLE XI.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1938, TAKEN DAILY AT
THE SOUTH PARK, DARLINGTON.

Month	Barometer Reading (Inches)		Temperature Registered (Degrees Fahr.)		Total Rainfall (in inches)	Greatest Rainfall in any 24 hours. Depth (in inches)	Date of Greatest Fall	Number of days on which rain fell .01 inches or more
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest				
January ..	30.4	28.3	56	26	2.06	0.35	14	24
February ..	30.5	28.7	52	30	1.20	0.53	26	14
March ..	30.6	29.4	64	30	0.16	0.04	27	9
April ..	30.7	29.4	66	26	0.08	0.05	27	2
May ..	30.3	29.1	71	29	2.51	0.64	29	17
June ..	30.2	28.7	78	43	3.04	1.62	1	15
July ..	30.3	29.3	79	40	2.67	0.46	7	15
August ..	30.3	29.2	80	36	2.26	0.70	5	18
September ..	30.3	29.4	78	32	2.09	0.60	30	19
October ..	30.1	29.3	65	32	3.63	1.04	3	21
November...	30.3	28.1	64	30	2.66	0.36	13	19
December ..	30.3	28.7	52	22	3.68	0.69	31	25
Totals ..	...	...	...	...	26.04	...	...	198
Averages...	...	...	...	...	2.17	...	...	16

The average rainfall for the past 5 years is 27.19 inches.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

G. A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H.

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1938.

DARLINGTON:

The Skerne Printing Co. (1927) Ltd., Garden Street.

County Borough of Darlington.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Thirteenth Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Department during the year 1938.

Miss B. Wignall, L.D.S., our second Dentist, left in April to take up similar duties in her home town, Bolton. Miss A. Pickering, L.D.S., succeeded her. Nurse C. Gardner retired on Superannuation having served the town well and faithfully for over 17 years.

The average attendance throughout the year was remarkably high, being 91.6% in September, while the lowest was 86.5% in December, compared with a figure of 70% in other years. Epidemic disease fell to a very satisfactory and unusually low level. The general incidence was the lowest on record.

Immunisation against Diphtheria should be relentlessly pursued, particularly during non-virulent periods, because of the interval of about three months which is necessary to develop protection. Parents too often become convinced of the simple measure when it is too late.

Routine inspections and treatment were carried out as usual, the co-operation of parent and teacher being again a feature of which we are justly proud in our scheme. I am aiming at the ideal method of having every child coming under the eye of the medical inspector at least once a year as the result of annual mass survey. Routine supervision, weighing and measuring can be carried out largely by nurses and other staff, while the time of the doctors can be more usefully taken up in the investigation of those children who are quite definitely and evidently, even to the layman's eye, below par. I have always felt it was unprofitable service for doctors to spend too much time over normal group cases, while so many defectives went unattended or had delayed attention in other age groups. In order that this scheme may be successfully pursued, I should like to see every school equipped with its own weighing machine. Only ten weighing machines are at present available for twenty-one schools, many of them with two departments. The wear and tear of transport and the inconvenience are serious draw-backs. Furthermore, teachers and children are now more interested in this periodic weighing since the subject of malnutrition has been brought into prominence in our national life.

Physical fitness is the desideratum of every citizen. One looks to its beginning in the home in wise parentcraft, but a serious responsibility also lies on the shoulders of local authorities, to provide every facility for its pursuit in the form of modern hygienic schools, adequate equipment, trained staff and such necessities as additional nourishment in cases of poverty. Darlington has generously faced the situation in building up an ambitious scheme of new elementary schools.

Eastbourne School will shortly be completed to hold about 1,200 scholars. The good work already accomplished here among children, many of whom were formerly handicapped in slum clearance areas, has been a matter which visitors have specially commented upon.

I take this opportunity of thanking the staff for their loyalty, and the teachers, and officials who have contributed in no small way by their courteous co-operation to a congenial year's work under your direction and control.

I am,

Yours obediently,

GEORGE A. DAWSON,

School Medical Officer.

Health Centre,
Greenbank,
Darlington.

14th April, 1939.

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR R. LUCK (*Chairman*).

ALD. A. J. BEST, J.P.	COUN. C. HARRISON.
ALD. S. HARDWICK, J.P.	COUN. B. DODD.
ALD. W. HESLOP, J.P.	COUN. A. HILDRETH.
ALD. J. D. HINKS, J.P.	COUN. J. CLAYTON, F.R.I.B.A.
COUN. J. BANKS.	COUN. W. G. CHANDLER, M.B.E., J.P.
COUN. H. P. BELL, J.P. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	COUN. T. E. HUDSON.
COUN. R. F. SCOTT.	COUN. J. WATERS, M.P.S.
COUN. M. GALLAGHER, M.Sc., A.I.C.	LADY STARMER.
	MISS O. M. STANTON, M.A.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Medical Officer	....	....	G. A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers	....		ISOBEL C. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. WILLIAM E. ORCHARD, M.D., D.P.H.
Ophthalmologist	....	....	A. T. PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Part-time).
School Dental Officers	....	....	J. L. LIDDELL, L.D.S. (Senior Dental Officer). MISS B. WIGNALL, L.D.S. (till 30th April, 1938). MISS A. PICKERING, L.D.S. (from 2nd May, 1938).
Nurses	....	....	AGNES GARDNER (Senior Nurse). CATHERINE GARDNER (retired 15th January, 1938). GLADYS M. WHITTAKER. EILEEN HUNTER (from 2nd May, 1938).
Clerks	....	....	ETHEL WESTMARLAND (Senior Clerk). AUDREY SMITH. MARY SELLER. CHRISTINE ADAMS. IRENE HAMPSHIRE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Medical Inspections in elementary schools have been carried out according to the Board's Schedule and the work was completed by the end of the year. The usual age groups were examined, namely:—(1) Entrants—children admitted to school at the age of five years; (2) Intermediates—children at eight years of age; (3) Leavers—children of twelve years and upwards. The total number examined in the age groups was 2,846, and examinations of odd ages 414, making a total of 3,260. In addition 6,280 children were examined as special cases and 4,726 in re-inspections. Figures of the secondary, special and nursery children are not included in the above, but appear under the appropriate Sections.

During the past years we have had a great deal of trouble over the provision of weighing machines for medical inspection. The custom has been to have these machines transported from school to school for use at Medical Inspections. This has not been satisfactory, as the machines were often damaged in transport or found to be inaccurate at the time of inspection, and they were frequently not in the school for the inspection owing to mistakes and misunderstandings arising amongst the caretakers notified to bring the machines from school to school. The provision of weighing machines in all schools would be of very great benefit to teachers, scholars and doctors. One of the most satisfactory methods of assessing the nutritional state of the child is by watching the weight taken at regular intervals over a prolonged period. If a Medical Officer had a chart showing the results of periodic weighing between the times of a first inspection at the age of five and a second at the age of eight, he would have a valuable picture.

At the present time there are only 10 weighing machines for use in the elementary schools. Of these three are stationary—one at Albert Road Senior Boys' School, one at the Open Air School and one at Eastbourne Senior School. Seven are transported between the other twenty elementary schools.

Co-operation of Parents.

The attendance of parents at medical inspection continues to keep up. Their presence is important to the examining medical officer especially in the case of the two younger groups as no examination is entirely satisfactory unless the child's full medical history is available. The percentage of attendances for entrants' group was 84.2%, second age group 81.9% and the third age group 43.6%.

Milk in School.

This scheme continues to operate as in former years and the average number of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles distributed daily was over 5,000 or approximately one-and-a-half million bottles during the year. In January 1,127 were distributed free and 4,988 were paid for daily. All necessitous undernourished children were granted free milk morning and afternoon.

Our thanks are due to Head Teachers and their staffs for the help they give both in the administration of the scheme and in the selection of cases.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness inspections are carried out by the School Nurses who pay surprise visits to the Schools and examine the condition of the hair and clothing of the children. These routine surveys by the Nurses do much to improve the general standard of cleanliness.

The inspections are followed up immediately by home visits, when the parents are informed and advised on the proper treatment. Re-inspections are made at frequent intervals at the schools.

The School Nurses paid 179 surprise visits to 23 schools making in all 19,678 inspections. Following up these inspections 291 home visits were paid. Nits were found in 517 cases and at the end of the year this figure had fallen to 206 as the result of direct action by the staff.

The reduction in home visits was brought about by the interval between the leaving of Nurse C. Garduer and the appointment of Nurse E. Hunter in May.

Skin Diseases.

The number treated has increased from 524 in 1937 to 741 in 1938, mainly due to the growing popularity of the Clinic.

From appended tables it will be seen that impetigo (largely due to dirty conditions) accounts for 489 in a total of 741 cases. Ringworm of the scalp is now a rare disease.

Ear Diseases.

Deafness and ear disease are also rapidly disappearing as problems.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatism in its various forms accounts for many cases of prolonged absenteeism from school—some children being absent over a period of months and even years. The disease is too often the underlying cause of a chronic state of subnormal health—tiredness, increased irritability, restlessness showing a gradual falling off in the standard of school work. From among children examined, 150 (94 boys and 56 girls) were found to show symptoms of rheumatism. Of these, 20 girls and 19 boys showed signs of valvular disease of the heart; 24 (14 girls and 10 boys) had chorea and the remainder showed definite symptoms of rheumatism in the acute and subacute forms.

The importance of being able to offer some form of convalescent treatment for these cases has been stressed in previous reports. There is a certain number of Homes recognised by the Board of Education in all parts of the country and if the Committee's consent were given, selected cases could obtain admission without each individual case being put before the Committee, and thus avoid delay.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

Administrative arrangements with the Memorial Hospital remain as previously and the scheme acts very successfully with a minimum delay. Children suffering from tonsillar enlargement are kept under observation for a period of at least six months before recommending operation during which they are given conservative treatment—breathing exercises, gargling, nasal douching and general hygienic measures. 127 cases received operative treatment at the Memorial Hospital and 144 cases were treated medically—all with good results.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Immunisation against diphtheria is offered to all children of school age and during the year 263 children have been immunised.

Physically and Mentally Defective Children.

Children are sent to Special Schools when necessary and ineducable children are notified to the Statutory Committee under the Mental Deficiency Acts to be put under supervision, guardianship or institutional care. Ten children were notified during the year.

Follow-up Work.

As a sequence to the medical inspections, special home visits were paid in 1,329 instances by the Nurses.

Medical Examinations of Staff.

Examination and certification of 23 teachers, caretakers and others were completed, on appointment or return to duty after illness.

Employment of School Children, &c.

95 children were certified fit and 1 not fit for part-time employment while of school age, and 16 for institutions, and maintenance grants.

Special advice was given to 551 leavers on choice of employment and medical records were forwarded to any practitioner on the National Health Insurance panel desiring the information already collected in the scheme and summarised by us.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN.

						<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	111	—
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	49	9
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	1	—
Measles and German Measles	....	....	....	....	....	107	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	....	....	....	....	....	16	1
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	24	—
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	17	1
Total						325	12

DENTAL REPORT.

There has been a change in the Staff during the year. Miss Wignall received an appointment in Bolton and Miss Pickering was selected to succeed her, beginning her duties on 2nd May.

All elementary schools were visited and every child present was examined. Those who were in need of treatment were given the opportunity to attend the School Clinic. As this work was completed before the end of the year, time was found to revisit some schools and 1,276 children were examined a second time. As a result of this, every child is now inspected every ten months.

All children in special schools and selected pupils in the secondary schools were also inspected. Including these and the re-inspections, the grand totals are :—

Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	11,437
Requiring treatment			....	....	....	6,537
Actually treated	....	....	....	....	....	3,703

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Clinics are held at Greenbank every afternoon when a Medical Officer is in attendance. The number of separate attendances during the year was 16,870 of which 2,925 were for advice and 13,945 for treatment.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

Table III. in the Appendix enumerates children in the area suffering from Blindness, Deafness, Mental Deficiency, Epilepsy, Tuberculosis or combined defects.

Institutional Education.

Residential Approved Schools for Delinquents, &c.

St. Theresa, Bristol	....	....	....	....	....	1
St. Vincent's R.C., Dartford	....	....	....	....	....	1
Axwell Park, Blaydon	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blackbrook House, St. Helens	....	....	....	....	....	1
Holy Trinity, Liverpool	....	....	....	....	....	1
Barnes Home, Manchester	....	....	....	....	....	1
Castle Howard, Malton	....	....	....	....	....	1
National Nautical, Bristol	....	....	....	....	....	1

Residential Special Schools.

Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Southport	....	....	1
St. Vincent's Orthopædie, Pinner, Middlesex	....	....	1
Royal Victoria School for the Blind....	....	....	3
Prudhoe Hall Colony (M.D.) School	....	....	3
Northern Counties Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Newcastle	....	....	1
St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	....	....	1

Non-Residential Special Schools.

Stockton School for Deaf	....	....	....	....	4
Open Air School	....	....	....	....	126
Barnard (M.D.) School	....	....	....	....	72

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

The number of children exhibiting such defects was 32, of which 20 were due to infantile paralysis, 8 to congenital defects and the remaining 4 to birth injuries.

Help is obtained from the Crippled Children's Aid Society, to whom our thanks are due. We have again to express our indebtedness to Mr. H. C. Pearson for his help in the diagnosis and treatment of these defects.

Durham County Scheme.

A scheme has been drawn up by the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, to cover the needs of Durham County and County Borough Councils.

The scheme provides for the appointment of a Management Committee of representatives of local authorities participating in the scheme, together with representatives of the County Nursing Association, British Red Cross Society, Miners and Mine Owners' Associations, and Cripple Societies, under the Chairmanship of Col. R. Chapman, D.S.O., who has been indefatigable in obtaining the necessary grants and funds towards the cost of the proposed hospital of approximately 135 beds. Darlington's share is five for educational and other needs, on the understanding there is no capital charge.

The total cost is to be £120,000, of which £90,000 is being provided by the Commissioner for Special Areas, and £10,000 by Lord Nuffield, leaving £20,000 to be raised locally.

Plans have been approved by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health and the Architect is now working out the details. A contract for the purchase of the site at Moor House, Leamside close to Durham City is being prepared.

SPEECH TRAINING CLASSES.

Classes for the instruction of children with speech defects continue and the attendances are good. The number of children attending at the end of the year was 47. Four sessions are held per week—two at North Road School and two at Borough Road School.

I quote below the report of Miss F. M. Corser on the year's work of Speech training :—

“ In January, 1938, thirty-one stammerers and thirteen speech defects were attending the Centres. During the year five stammerers and six speech defects were discharged as cured ; one child left school ; twelve new cases have been admitted. Six children recommended by the School Medical Officer have not attended the Centre as they were too young to come to the classes alone, and the parents were unable to bring them.

Progress has been very satisfactory, and reports from parents and Head Teachers show that in almost every case there is considerable improvement. Of those cases discharged, the improvement has been maintained, and all discharged cases have come up for examination at frequent intervals.

During the Wednesday afternoon session all of the parents have been interviewed either at the Centre or in their homes. Their co-operation has been gained in seeing that the children practise regularly and are given every encouragement.”

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

A new Phillips' Mercury Vapour Lamp has been installed. The number of children who completed a course of Artificial Sunlight Treatment was 110. In all 156 cases attended and 46 were still in attendance at the end of the year. This figure includes children attending from the George Dent Nursery School and from the Infant Welfare Centres.

There is no doubt that Ultra-Violet Ray treatment is of great value in certain selected cases. Rickets, anæmia, catarrh, rheumatism, and such debilitated conditions show a progressive improvement, while in all children there is an increase in vitality, improvement of muscle tone and a general sense of well being.

Most of the cases attending were also given supplementary nourishment in the form of cod liver oil, tonics and milk.

Malnutrition	....	....	....	....	....	12
Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	13
Catarrhal conditions	....	....	....	....	....	34
Rheumatism	....	....	....	....	....	22
Blepharitis and other eye conditions	....	....	....	....	....	10
Other conditions, alopecia, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	65

MASS SURVEY OF NUTRITION.

This survey was conducted in all Infants and Junior Schools and included a few leavers from Senior Schools. The children were examined in classes in which the average age was known. The factors taken into consideration were (1) the general appearance, whether bright and alert or dull and listless ; (2) the height ; (3) development ; (4) muscular and vascular tone ; (5) condition of the teeth ; (6) amount of subcutaneous fat. The method was modelled on that of Dr. Pearse lately of the Ministry of Health, who during the year visited some of the schools in Darlington in connection with a general nutritional survey embracing the country as a whole. The

scholars were classified in groups A, B, C and D, A above the average and D considerably below. The investigation was carried out by the two Assistant Medical Officers, who kept closely to agreed standards to cut the human factor down to a minimum. The classification A was a rigidly exclusive one; for example, dental caries in an otherwise physically perfect child inevitably relegated him to the class below.

There is, however, a weakness in these findings in that they do not include details of absentees due to chronic or epidemic illness, most of whom would be in groups C and D.

Age	No. of children examined	A.	%	B.	%	C.	%	D.	%
Under 5 yrs.	56	16	28.6	29	51.8	10	17.9	1	1.8
5- 6 yrs.	1035	201	19.4	554	53.6	248	23.9	32	3.1
6- 7 „	1026	189	18.4	545	53.1	266	25.9	26	2.5
7- 8 „	660	124	18.8	356	53.9	161	24.4	19	2.8
8- 9 „	872	209	24.0	438	50.2	204	23.4	21	2.4
9-10 „	905	212	23.4	439	48.5	216	23.9	38	4.2
10-11 „	883	224	25.4	448	50.7	190	21.5	21	2.4
11-12 „	235	22	9.4	122	51.9	84	35.7	7	2.9
12-13 „	128	19	14.8	71	55.5	36	28.1	2	1.6
13-14 „	148	18	12.2	84	56.8	46	31.1	—	—
14-15 „	6	1	16.7	3	50.0	2	33.3	—	—
Total	5954	1235	20.7	3089	51.9 ¹¹	1463	24.6	167	2.8

Mr. Lindsay in the House of Commons on March 16th, 1939, circulated the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Area	A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly subnormal)	D (Bad)
	%	%	%	%
Lancashire	10.61	80.67	8.29	0.41
Derbyshire	16.46	63.91	19.16	0.45
Durham	14.64	60.41	23.39	1.54
Glamorgan	6.43	70.92	22.09	0.55

The corresponding figures for Darlington were as follows:—

A. 20.7% B. 51.9% C. 24.6% D. 2.8%

In Darlington where unemployment is low and where the standard of living is high, the figure for Group D seems inordinately high. Again in Group C there is a higher percentage than in any of the four counties. The reason must be that the standard of the assessors vary, and where the personal factor is so dominant, figures can only be interpreted with reserve.

It is therefore necessary, in the study of nutrition as in other investigations, to find a formula. The average weight : height ratio gives a factor which is constant in the different age groups. Statistics dealing with nutrition must be based on some such ratio to be comparative.

In a sample of sixty children investigation was made of the home conditions. The table below gives the results of this follow up :—

Group	MALE	FEMALE	Average place in family	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Diphtheria	Rheumatism	Only Children	Milk in School	Child Welfare Pre School	Daily Cooked Meals	Home Conditions		
														Working	Assisted Income	Working & Poor Home
	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A.	33	67	2	77	55	9	5	5	5	9	59	41	100	86	14	—
B.	42	58	2	43	26	—	—	—	—	8	71	0	85	85	15	—
C.	64	36	3	88	44	12	12	—	—	28	72	52	72	48	52	4
D.	67	33	4	100	67	—	33	—	—	16	50	67	83	33	67	—

The observations to be made from this table are that :—

1. There was more unemployment in the lower groups—more families were living on the subsistence income from such bodies as the Public Assistance Committee or Unemployment Assistance Board.

2. Where the family income was earned wage and where the children came from a small family there was a higher percentage of group A and B. There seemed to be a distinct tendency for children from large families to fall into the lower group, but it must be borne in mind that incomes of these two groups were more frequently of the “assisted” type.

3. The incidence of infectious disease did not indicate anything more than that the lower groups showed a tendency to a higher attack rate. In group D. particularly everyone of the children had had measles.

4. The fact that the child was an “only child” did not appear to affect the condition nor did the taking of milk in school affect it.

5. An important observation was that the percentage of daily cooked meals was highest in group A.

One outstanding conclusion is that malnutrition is not necessarily associated with poverty. Some children classed as C and D were found to have quite good homes which should have provided all that was necessary for proper nutrition. One is driven to suspect the cause is poor home discipline.

There are, however, more D's in the earlier age groups, which would indicate that any deviation from normal life, *e.g.*, deficient diet or lack of sleep will result in abnormality which in older children might not be so noticeable, since their physical reserves are greater.

REPORT OF OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

Dr. A. T. Paterson, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

In so far as the Eye Clinic is concerned there have been no new developments during the past year.

I drew attention in my last report to the smallness of the number of minor eye diseases that had been under observation and I attributed this to the better nourishment provided for the necessitous children. Feeding of school children may be an expense but it is certainly a good national and local investment and pays for itself in subsequent years by developing a more robust citizen and one who is better able to resist the onslaught of disease. The same remarks apply to the care of the teeth.

Apart from the natural error of refraction, squint is today the commonest eye defect seen at the Clinic but the actual number of squinting children over the period of school life is certainly diminishing owing to early discovery of the squinter through Medical Inspection, and the facilities provided for treatment and advice.

One unusual case was seen during the past year and that was a case of detachment of the retina in a boy who was greatly improved by subsequent operative treatment.

CO-OPERATION.

There is complete co-ordination between the School Medical and Public Health Departments under the single administration of the Medical Officer of Health. All records are readily at hand for either the Maternity and Child Welfare, the Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Mental Deficiency and Dental Services, or the National Health Insurance in the case of leavers.

Teachers.

All the head teachers have taken a very lively interest in the medical state of their scholars, and have assisted the Medical Officers and Nurses in arranging inspections, in bringing forward special cases, in following up defects with the parents, and in organising the milk scheme which has been largely dependent on their sympathetic and energetic support. Notifications are received at the Health Office of all absences suspected of suffering from infectious diseases.

Darlington Training College for Lady Teachers.

Parties of the student teachers have attended the School Clinic and the Special Schools in order to get a more intimate and practical knowledge of the School Medical Services, of common ailments and their treatment. Lectures at the Training College were given by the School Medical Officers on various aspects of the curriculum of Health Education.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

School Attendance.

(1) Certificates from private practitioners forwarded to the Clinic	820
(2) Details of transfers, new admissions and leavers supplied to the Clinic	Weekly
(3) Notices received from the Clinic of children fit to attend school	Daily
(4) Medical records of migrants forwarded to or received from other authorities	Weekly

Children and Young Persons Act.

(1) Examination for purposes of Employment Byelaws	96
(2) Examination for entry to Approved Schools....	3
(3) Examination to take part in Entertainments	2
(4) Examination at request of Juvenile Court Panel (other than for entry to Approved Schools)	2

Juvenile Employment.

Co-ordination of the Juvenile Employment Committee with the School Medical Service is insured by the completion of special medical record cards when the child leaves school. During the year 551 leavers were specially examined.

Voluntary Bodies.

The Memorial Hospital, the Cripples' Society, and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have given valuable help during the year in their own spheres of usefulness.

Medical Practitioners.

The General Practitioner is a very necessary link in the School Medical Scheme, and cordial relations have always been a feature of our work in Darlington. The parent is referred in the first place to the medical attendant in all serious defects.

REPORT ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The existing facilities for Physical Training are, on the whole, good. There are however, some schools which have no indoor accommodation, so that inclement weather seriously handicaps regular training. It is hoped that this will be satisfactorily solved when the present re-organisation schemes are effected.

Playing Fields or Land used for Games.

Grammar, High, Eastbourne, North Road, Salters Lane, Alderman Leach Council and Dodmire Schools, Fryer's Recreation Ground and the Parks.

Playgrounds.

The school playgrounds at Albert Road, Alderman Leach Council, Borough Road and North Road are open to school children from 1st June to 30th September for two hours per evening, except Saturdays, when they are open in the morning.

Swimming.

Over 1,000 scholars attended the Baths during the season from May to September, when instruction was given by two men and two women part-time instructors assisted by the teachers accompanying the classes.

The average weekly attendance was :—

Boys	532.	Girls	498.
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Arrangements have been made for schools to attend the Baths during the winter season, from October to March. Attendance is voluntary, and facilities are available for the first and second year scholars in Senior Schools, and for the last year in Junior Schools.

During the period October-December the total average weekly attendance was 1,083.

Sports.

Co-operation is maintained with the Schools' Athletic Association who arrange school leagues and competitions in football, cricket, netball, swimming and athletic sports.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Open Air School.

Its aim—"to teach handicapped children how to live."

This school caters for those children who have been referred by reason of poor attendance at elementary schools, due to under-nourishment, debility and low states of health which predispose to more serious conditions. There still seems to be some misconception of the work of the Open Air School in the minds of parents. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that a child referred to this school is not suffering from contagious or infectious disease and is not a source of danger to fellow scholars. The Open Air School is not a sanatorium. It is a school in which fresh air is constantly circulating about the pupil, where his bodily cleanliness is insisted upon, where he receives every day a good square meal, together with those accessory food factors which he so badly needs. Mid-morning milk, a well balanced mid-day meal, and cod liver oil emulsion are provided free or at cost price according to family circumstances, but in any case not more than fourpence a day.

Admissions and discharges are arranged, usually at the beginning and end of term so that curriculum is disturbed as little as possible. Visits are paid monthly by the medical and nursing staff.

BARNARD SCHOOL.

The Barnard School has had a year of changes. Miss Clegg who had been Headmistress of the School for many years retired on Superannuation in September. She brought the School up to the present very high standard of efficiency and was deeply interested in everything concerned with the mental and physical welfare of the children under her care. Her presence will be very much missed. Miss Hefferman, who was on the staff, has succeeded her.

The School has suffered from vacancies in the visiting staff. For some considerable time no teacher of domestic science was available and there is still no instruction given in woodwork, both very important subjects afterwards. Both boys and girls help in the kitchen and in the preparation and serving of the mid-day meal, gaining valuable experience under the guidance of Mrs. Murray, the Cook, and Caretaker.

The boys are interested in handwork and woodwork, and the appointment of a part-time instructor in this subject would prove most helpful in the work of the School, particularly to the 14-16 year old group.

There were 72 children in attendance, 16 new cases being admitted during the year; 8 boys and 7 girls left on attaining the age of 16 years and 3 boys left the town.

GEORGE DENT NURSERY SCHOOL.

The George Dent Nursery School presents a good record for the year. The school provides accommodation for 100 children. There is a long waiting list. Visits were paid by Dr. Brown each week and every child had at least one full routine medical examination, while cases of defects were examined at regular intervals. The School had its share of the usual epidemics—principally chickenpox and mumps, but in no case was the work of the school seriously interfered with. The parents of all children in attendance gave consent for immunisation against diphtheria, which was done.

Minor ailments are treated at the School by the staff, but the usual Clinic facilities are available for dental and ultra-violet ray treatment and examination for defective vision. The number of children examined during the year was 152 and the number who attended the School Clinic, 23.

NURSERY CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.

Nursery classes are run at Rise Carr, Gurney Pease and St. William's Schools for delicate pre-school groups under urban conditions.

Provision is made for the supply of mid-morning lunch and for daily rest in the afternoon but it is not possible under the existing arrangements to provide a mid-day meal.

All the children in attendance are medically inspected each year and re-examinations are made at frequent intervals. When defects are found treatment is given as for children of school age.

There are 30 children in attendance at Rise Carr, 30 at Gurney Pease and 29 at St. William's.

At Rise Carr a Mothers' Club is run by Miss Kirkwood, Head Teacher, and staff, and parents turn out regularly in large numbers once a fortnight.

The question of the provision of a Nursery School in the north end of the town is still under discussion. Although the Nursery class provides undoubted advantages for the toddler, full benefit can only be derived from a Nursery School where arrangements are possible for the provision of a well balanced mid-day meal and adequate rest.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	<i>On Register</i>	<i>Total Inspections</i>	<i>Parents Present</i>
Grammar School for Boys	629	646	139
High School for Girls	452	498	188
St. Mary's Grammar School (special place holders)	48	118	17
Immaculate Conception School (special place holders)	50	80	33
	<hr/> 1,179	<hr/> 1,342	<hr/> 377

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A satisfactory standard of nutrition and physical development was revealed by routine examinations. Each Grammar School boy is examined once a year which gives the Medical Officer a valuable means of checking abnormalities of development, the result of the strain of puberty and the increase in study. The Grammar School boy has to work hard and, in order that his physical development shall not fall behind, physical training is more important to him than to the elementary schoolboy. The new gymnasium provides an excellent hall for this purpose and the games and physical training masters devote more and more time to helping those boys who are not of the normal standard. It has been stated that "the sedentary nature of school occupation tends to induce bad posture." (Report of Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, 1937).

Too often the deformity is the result of laziness and carelessness in walking and standing. These cases show most improvement by treatment with special exercises. The functional nervous disorder type of ease derives most benefit from general hygienic measures and a relaxation of the pressure of study. 6 cases of "postural defects" have been treated by special exercises in collaboration with the games and physical training masters.

The level of nutrition in the Grammar School is high, demonstrated by the following figures :—

1937.			1938.		
A.	....	3.8%	A.	....	7.8%
B.	....	92.4%	B.	....	88.6%
C.	....	3.6%	C.	....	3.6%
D.	....	—	D.	....	—

It will be seen that there has been an improvement in Group A figures and a corresponding lowering of Group B, indicating the progressiveness towards excellence from mediocrity.

The daily glass of milk is important to the school boy as it replaces the daily tissue waste resulting from abundant energy. Furthermore in those boys whose nutritional level is on the borderline, milk helps to weight the balance on the favourable side. The average number of boys taking the milk was 240, all of whom pay.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Arrangements for the medical inspection of the pupils in the High School for Girls remain the same as in previous years. Every pupil over the age of twelve is annually inspected, and those found to be suffering from defects are inspected at frequent intervals. Usually defects are referred to the family doctor, but in necessitous cases treatment may be obtained at the School Clinic under the same arrangements as for elementary children. During the year 433 were examined in routine inspections, 23 in re-inspections and 42 in special examinations.

Last year the importance of adequate rest was stressed and there has been a good response to this. There are still, however, too many pupils at secondary schools with outside interests demanding late evenings during the week.

Reasonable time is allowed in the school curriculum for exercise in the fresh air. Homework is a necessity in a secondary school and it takes up a certain amount of time every evening. The excessive attendance at classes, music lessons, or meetings, necessitates rushing over homework and results in a state of anxiety and tiredness next day if the homework is not finished until a late hour.

The general physical condition of the pupils was found to be excellent. Organised games and physical exercises play an important part in the school curriculum and the Headmistress and Staff show an exceptionally keen interest in the well-being of the pupils.

The number of defects found at routine and special inspections will be seen in Table II at the end of this report.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL.

Routine medical inspections of 80 Special Place Holders from Darlington and County Durham were made in this non-provided secondary school for Roman Catholic girls.

ST. MARY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The number of Special Place Holders examined at St. Mary's Grammar School was 118. This number includes pupils from Durham County.

The school is ideally situated, and the health of the boys at the school was, on the whole, of a high standard.

The new gymnasium is a great asset in maintaining the physical fitness of the boys, and full advantage is taken of it.

It is a pleasure to record the helpful co-operation of Canon Forkin.

APPENDIX—TABLES.

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections, 1938.**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	....	....	....	....	926
Second Age Group	1,054
Third Age Group	866
Total					2,846

Number of other Routine Inspections	414
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Grand Total	3,260
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B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	6,280
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Number of Re-Inspections	4,726
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Total	11,006
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SPECIAL SCHOOLS.**OPEN AIR SCHOOL.**

Number of Routine Inspections	165
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Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	603
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Total	768
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BARNARD SCHOOL. (M.D.)

Number of Routine Inspections	66
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Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	162
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Number of Mental Tests	65
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Total	293
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NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES.

Number of Routine Inspections	206
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Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	150
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Total	356
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C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to require treatment (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A (3)	TOTAL (4)
PRESCRIBED GROUPS :—			
Entrants	—	203	203
Second Age Group	39	142	176
Third Age Group	67	83	144
Total (Prescribed Groups)	106	428	523
Other Routine Inspections	10	22	31
TOTAL	116	450	554

TABLE II.—A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1938, in Elementary, Special, Secondary and Nursery Schools.

DEFECT OR DISEASE		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS								SPECIAL INSPECTIONS							
		No. of Defects								No. of Defects							
		Requiring Treatment				Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment				Requiring Treatment				Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment			
		(2)				(3)				(4)				(5)			
(1)		Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.
Skin	1 Ringworm : Scalp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Body ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
	3 Scabies ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	51	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	4 Impetigo ...	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	480	40	5	8	—	—	—	—
	5 Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	16	6	12	3	1	—	1	—	157	6	6	2	4	—	—	1
	Total (Heads 1 to 5)	27	9	14	4	1	—	1	—	714	51	13	12	4	—	—	1
Eye	6 Blepharitis ...	7	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	31	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
	7 Conjunctivitis	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	43	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
	8 Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	9 Corneal Opacities	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	10 Other Conditions	4	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	47	3	2	1	5	—	—	—
	Total (Heads 6 to 10)	19	8	2	4	5	—	—	1	122	10	2	5	11	—	—	—
Ear	11 Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	116	1	59	—	74	2	25	—	87	—	8	—	49	—	4	—
	12 Squint ...	21	7	3	2	6	2	—	2	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	13 Defective Hearing	8	—	1	—	14	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
	14 Otitis Media	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	73	8	3	—	1	—	—	—
	15 Other Ear Diseases	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	78	3	1	2	3	—	1	—
Nose and Throat	16 Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	34	7	3	4	239	6	27	8	172	9	5	2	252	—	1	3
	17 Adenoids only	6	—	—	—	15	—	2	—	22	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
	18 Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids ...	23	3	1	2	27	1	2	3	111	3	6	3	33	—	—	1
	19 Other Conditions	2	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	33	3	—	1	7	—	—	—
	20 Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	9	2	1	2	—	4	—	9	10	1	—	—	3	—	—	1
	21 Defective Speech	9	7	—	1	8	8	1	1	39	—	1	—	14	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :																
	22 Organic ...	2	9	1	1	3	—	2	1	17	—	4	—	15	—	—	—
	23 Functional ...	4	9	1	—	32	15	19	—	4	—	1	—	20	—	10	1
Lungs	24 Anæmia ...	49	4	54	2	6	1	3	—	55	2	13	—	21	—	5	—
	25 Bronchitis... ..	176	5	6	27	63	13	2	24	92	4	1	3	50	—	—	—
	26 Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases	2	1	—	2	21	—	2	1	23	1	—	3	35	—	—	—

Ele.—Elementary. Spe.—Special. Sec.—Secondary. Nur.—Nursery.

TABLE II.—A. *continued.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS								SPECIAL INSPECTIONS							
		No. of Defects								No. of Defects							
		Requiring Treatment				Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment				Requiring Treatment				Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment			
		Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :																
	27 Definite ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	28 Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :																
	29 Glands... ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	30 Bones, Joints	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (heads 29—32) ...	31 Skin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	32 Other Forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nervous System	33 Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
	34 Chorea... ..	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	13	1	1	—	5	—	—	—
	35 Other Condi- tions	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	3	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Deformities	36 Rickets ...	16	5	—	28	6	—	—	9	12	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
	37 Spinal Cur- vature ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	38 Other Forms	3	5	9	1	7	8	6	—	11	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
39 Other Defects & Diseases (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental diseases) ...		39	77	11	1	60	5	12	1	1039	87	22	13	183	2	6	1
TOTAL		577	172	170	81	607	73	111	63	2763	185	81	49	778	2	27	8

Ele.—Elementary. Spe.—Special. Sec.—Secondary. Nur.—Nursery.

TABLE II.—B. Classification of Nutrition of Children in Routine Age Groups.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Age Groups				Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants				926	279	30.1	467	50.4	177	19.1	3	0.3
Second Age Group				1,054	262	24.8	593	56.3	197	18.7	2	0.2
Third Age Group				866	133	15.4	616	71.1	112	12.9	5	0.5
Other Routine Inspections				414	48	11.6	340	82.1	26	6.3	—	—
Total				3,260	722	22.2	2016	61.7	512	15.7	10	0.3

HIGH SCHOOL—Girls.

Total				433	88	20.3	319	73.7	26	6.0	—	—
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GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Boys.

Total				563	44	7.8	499	88.6	20	3.6	—	—
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TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—1938,
BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	2

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	1	—	—	3

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	—	3

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf and Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	1	—	—	4

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
68	—	2	—	70

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Notified to the Local Control Authority during the Year.

Feeble-minded.	Unable to Benefit from Attendance in a Special School.			Total.
	Imbeciles.	Idiots.	Others.	
8	2	—	—	10

"Special Circumstances" Case approved by Board —
Mental Deficiency with Blindness or Deafness... .. —

TABLE III.—continued.**EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

Children suffering from severe Epilepsy.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	2	—	—	2

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**A. Tuberculous Children.**

I. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	1	8	—	11

II. Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
5	7	3	2	17

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
106	29	—	—	135

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**C. Crippled Children.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	14	—	1	18

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	696	24	720
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	26	—	26
Total	722	24	746

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed— Total
 (a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 507. (b) Otherwise, 24. 531

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—
 (a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 387. (b) Otherwise, 24. 411

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme				Total					
(1)				(2)				(3)						(4)	(5)
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	144	271
31	4	89	—	2	—	1	—	33	4	90	—		

(i.) Tonsils only. (ii.) Adenoids only. (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv.) Other defects of Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

No. of Children treated.	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	(1)			(2)			
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
	2	—	—	4	—	5	11

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT—1938.

- (1) Number of children who were—
 (a) Inspected by the Dentist :
 Aged :

Routine Age Groups	5	983	Total 9286
	6	880	
	7	959	
	8	1043	
	9	945	
	10	1008	
	11	1191	
	12	1031	
	13	1071	
	14	175	

- (b) Specials 479
 (c) Grand Total 9765

- (2) Found to require treatment 6358
 (3) Actually treated 3573
 (4) Attendances made by children for treatment, 5,817.

- (5) Half-days devoted to :—
 Inspection, 85 ; Treatment, 733.
 Total, 818.

- (6) Fillings :—
 Permanent Teeth, 1916 ;
 Temporary Teeth, 19.
 Total, 1935.

- (7) Extractions :—
 Permanent Teeth, 1319 ;
 Temporary Teeth, 3708.
 Total, 5027.

- (8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions,—.

- (9) Other operations : —
 Permanent Teeth, 530 ;
 Temporary Teeth, 511.
 Total, 1,041.

SCHOOL	No. of Children examined			Re-examined	No. requiring treatment			No. of children treated	Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total		
Albert Road ...	439	—	439	187	255	255	255	147	57.6
Alderman Leach ...	200	177	377	—	168	144	312	170	54.5
Arthur Pease ...	54	126	180	—	50	108	158	60	38.0
Beaumont Street ...	118	148	266	—	63	56	119	79	66.4
Borough Road ...	121	109	230	—	80	71	151	88	58.3
Cockerton ...	139	93	232	—	82	51	133	70	52.6
Corporation Road ...	429	369	798	105	290	230	520	290	55.8
Dodmire ...	413	429	842	—	200	236	436	216	49.5
Eastbourne ...	337	333	670	—	192	198	390	216	55.4
Gladstone Street ...	533	—	533	289	297	—	297	157	52.9
Gurney Pease ...	156	117	273	—	75	60	135	63	46.7
Harrowgate Hill ...	282	291	573	—	208	230	438	200	45.7
Haughton... ..	101	89	190	—	52	48	100	59	59.0
Holy Family ...	50	72	122	—	28	35	63	43	68.3
Holy Trinity ...	94	132	226	36	58	75	133	70	52.6
North Road ...	205	651	856	221	144	532	676	406	60.1
Reid Street ...	169	472	641	119	115	335	450	228	50.7
Rise Carr ...	210	223	433	—	159	128	287	139	48.4
St. Augustine's ...	312	485	797	172	181	184	365	211	57.8
St. John's ...	215	202	417	107	158	149	307	110	35.8
St. William's ...	122	122	244	—	73	81	154	72	46.8
Grammar ...	84	—	84	—	53	—	53	44	83.0
High ...	—	63	63	—	—	30	30	23	76.7
Salter's Lane ...	42	48	90	—	22	30	52	33	63.5
Barnard ...	32	24	56	—	12	8	20	14	70.0
Nursery ...	41	49	90	—	14	10	24	16	66.7
Total ...	4898	4824	9722	1236	3029	3029	6058	3224	53.2

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS—1938.

- (i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses, 7·8
 - (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses, 19,678.
 - (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean, 517.
 - (iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921. —
 - (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :
 - (a) Under the Education Act, 1921, —.
 - (b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws, —.
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